SOCIAL SCIENCE

DECEMBER, 1936

# THE CRISIS

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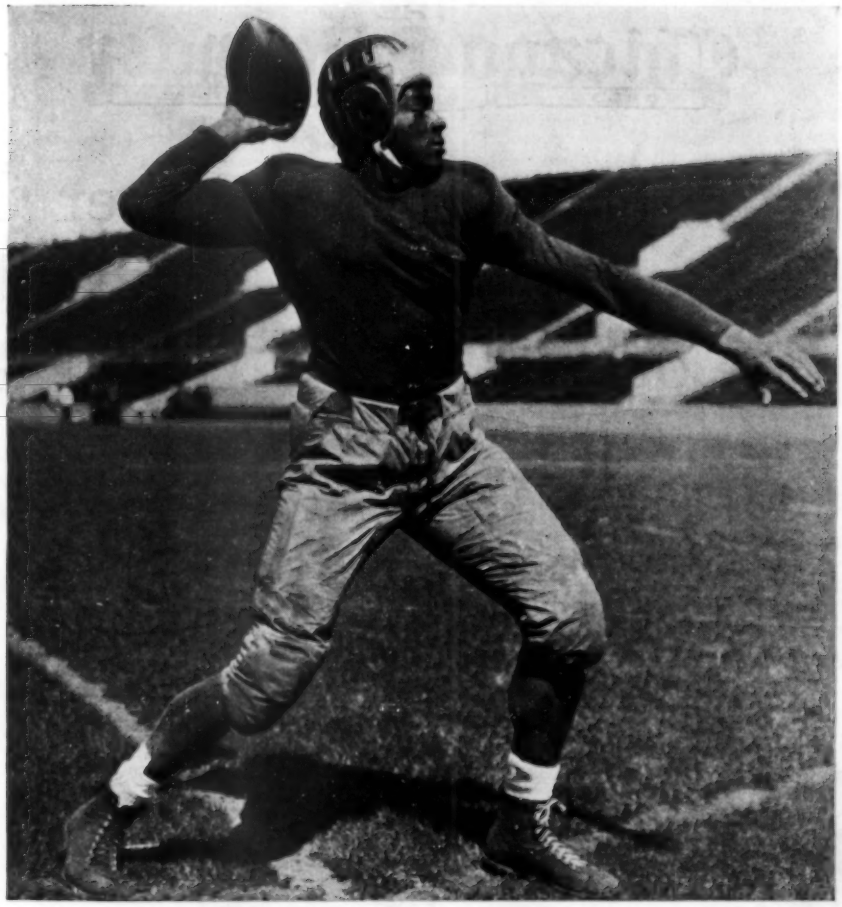

NORTHWESTERN'S JEFFERSON

*(His kicking held Mighty Minnesota at bay—See page 362)*

## I VISITED SPAIN

**Edward E. Strong**

## WHAT NOW, MUSSOLINI?

**Lawrence B. Wilson**

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# THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
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*A Record of the Darker Races*

ROY WILKINS, Editor

ADVISORY BOARD

*J. E. Spingarn  Dr. Louis T. Wright  James Weldon Johnson  Lewis Gannett  Walter White*

*Volume 43, No. 12* *Whole No. 312*


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## NEXT MONTH

***A TEXAS LYNCHING***

**A remarkable study of a lynching in a Texas town made by the Department of Sociology of Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas.**

**Also, "All-Time Negro Football Team," by P. W. L. Jones.**

•

**Octavia Beatrice Wynbush has another of her delightful stories in the January number; this one is a Christmas tale entitled, "Lady Blanche and the Christ."**

•

**"An Alley in the Valley," is the title of a new study of the TVA by Rollins L. Winslow.**

•

**COMING: In a midwinter number THE CRISIS will publish two articles on Negro colleges, one by Dr. W. L. Wright, president of Lincoln university (Pa.), and one by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university. They will discuss education in the small and large college, respectively.**

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

**Edward E. Strong is head of the youth movement of the National Negro Congress.**

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•

**Ernest Calloway is the son of a miner and was born in the West Virginia coal fields. The family moved to the Kentucky coal fields in 1912. In his teens young Calloway ran away from school at Lynchburg, Va., and has been making his way about ever since. He spent some time at the Brookwood Labor college and has lived in construction laborers' camps in Mexico. For the present he is living in a Kentucky mining town.**

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•

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# I Visited Spain

## By Edward E. Strong

***Mr. Strong attended the World Youth Congress at Geneva, Switzerland, last summer and spent some time in Spain. He gives here an account of what he saw and his interpretation of his observations***

THERE is no Civil War in Spain. To have a Civil War there must be a fundamental irreconcilable cleavage between two major sections of the population within a country. In Spain no such cleavage exists. Out of the population of 23 million people at least 22 million are solidly supporting the government. The rebels represent the landed aristocracy and the royalists, who constitute a negligible percentage of the population. The present struggle is tantamount to a foreign invasion of Spain under the leadership of international fascism. Documentary evidence in possession of the government proves conclusively that German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish fascists planned the present uprising two years ago. Moreover, four-fifths of the fascist army is composed of African troops, the Foreign Legions and other imported mercenaries. If the rebels spoke for the Spanish people and had their backing, it would be possible to secure Spaniards to fight for them. Having no support from the masses, however, this is impossible and, excepting for the professional army that went over to the rebels, they have been forced to depend entirely upon imported troops.

For the Spanish people the issues involved in this struggle are clear. They are fighting economic tyranny, political terror, and religious domination. A fascist victory will mean a renewal of the intolerable conditions under which the Spanish people have lived for centuries. For centuries the peasants have tilled the soil, but have never owned it; for centuries the peasants could neither read nor write their names; for centuries streets in villages and cities went unpaved and other necessary reforms were not made. We visited village hovels that were inferior to the worst of Mississippi shanties. On the other hand we were in villas and mansions owned by the nobility that contained tapestries, rugs, paintings, libraries consisting of thousands of volumes of the world's great masterpieces, and other antiques the value of which ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars. For sheer gaudiness, extravagance and uselessness these Spanish palaces far exceed anything to be found on New York's Park Avenue, Chicago's North Shore or Boston's Beacon Hill. Until the establishment of the Republic in 1931 surplus wealth went into these non-essentials, thus making impossible the social reforms beneficial to the masses. For this state of affairs the fascists are fighting. They would like to keep the nobility in their luxurious mansions and the peasants in their pitiable hovels. The objectives of the Spanish fascists and the southern landlords in our own country are identical—to keep the masses of underprivileged peasants tied to the soil in complete subjugation and ignorance. To conceal their real purposes the fascists are crying "wolf-wolf, Red-Red" but only the blind and Mr. Hearst can fail to understand the basic internal questions confronting the Spanish people—a reversion to feudalistic slavery as represented by the fascists or continuation of economic, political and social reforms already initiated under the government.

### Darker Peoples Involved

It can no longer be maintained that the Spanish conflict is one that concerns only the Spanish people, for questions are involved that have long since transcended the boundaries of the country and are of vital concern to the entire world and to the American Negro in particular. A fascist victory will lend additional impetus to the already rapid drift toward another world war, intensifying the present armament race. Encouraged French fascists would initiate a similar uprising in France thus threatening French democracy. Italian fascism would be in a position to consolidate its recent gains in the Mediterranean and would renew with additional vigor its efforts to subdue Ethiopia.

A victory for the Spanish fascists would be a tremendous blow to the interests of dark people, colonial and semi-colonial nations the world over. Recently we have seen a revival of race superiority theories, doctrines of manifest destiny, new ideas of the Nordic Myth and persistent determination on the part of Germany and Italy to intensify exploitation of colonial countries. With these race-hating doctrines the rebels are in one hundred per cent accord.

The Spanish government, as contrasted with the attitude of the fascists, unequivocally stands for racial equality and equal opportunities for colonial people. The supporters of the Spanish democracy carried on a most intense campaign in behalf of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon. Greater interest was manifested in these cases in Spain than in any other country in the world. Huge Scottsboro mass meetings were held in the major cities; pamphlets were written and distributed by the hundreds of thousands; meetings were held by women in factories and shops; delegations visited the American Ambassador in Madrid, who, however, refused to receive them. During this same period fascist newspapers were condemning the Scottsboro boys and pronouncing Angelo Herndon a troublemaker.

The Spanish masses were overjoyed at seeing two American Negro youths in our delegation. (Negro representatives who attended the Worker's Olympics in Barcelona prior to the outbreak of the conflict tell similar experiences). Speakers at receptions and other affairs given for the delegation never failed to mention their interest in the problems of the American Negro and to point out the similarity in the conditions of the two people. Upon visiting the Somosierra front in the Guadarrama Mountains General Galan, commander in charge, threw his arms about one of the Negro delegates in a heartfelt embrace. In this action of the general there was more involved than the typical Spanish custom of greeting a person. It was a symbol of unity between the masses of Spanish people fighting for freedom and of the Negro people of America who are waging a fight basically the same. General Galan expressed his action as such and sent to the American Negroes his deepest greetings. He further expressed his "hope for an early emancipation of the southern Negro from under the economic lash of Bourbon rule." (Remember the fascist Hitler policy towards Negro athletes at the Olympics.) This was the attitude of other leading government officials that we interviewed as well as the Spanish masses in both villages and cities.

### Americans Misinformed

In the United States many illusions and misconceptions exist concerning events in Spain. The first and most pronounced is that all church property has been destroyed and that all priests

have been ruthlessly murdered. We visited the St. Maria Cathedral of Barcelona and the Bishop's Palace which were intact just as they have been for the last six hundred years. However, another cathedral in Barcelona that we saw had been burned to the ground. It was burned because it had been occupied by the fascist forces at the beginning of the outbreak. The only church property that has been destroyed is that used as barricades and forts by the fascists as centers of pro-rebel anti-government propaganda.

In the Basque province of Northern Spain the church has never participated in fascist political activities and today the priests are saying daily mass and services are regularly attended. Here complete separation of church and state has been successfully achieved. This is the object of the government throughout Spain—exactly the same as in our own country where there has always been a separation of church and state. The Constitution of Spain guarantees religious freedom, permits religious teaching in the churches, private schools and in private homes, but provides for lay teaching in public schools.

The attitude of the Spanish Catholics is expressed by Ossorio y Gallardo, former Minister of Justice in King Alphonso XIII's government before the declaration of the first Republic in 1931, staunch Catholic and firm Liberal who opposed the dictatorship of the Gil Robles government 1934-36, and now supporter of the new republic. He says:

"I want to correct a completely mistaken legend which is current today. Believing in a religious conception of life I have the moral right to proclaim to all that the Spanish have respected freedom of thought and speech as much as the freest of countries. A Catholic should respect and obey the church. But the church, the immortal depository of the most elevated doctrine, the most pure and most generous that has ever lived across the centuries, ought not to be confused with this ecclesiastical degeneracy of many of the Spanish archbishops, who stored up jewels and riches for personal motives, who brought the name of God into election fights and thus insulted it, who even exposed the blessed sacrament and proclaimed that by this gesture God would see that the 'Lefts' would lose the elections. It should not be confused with those who lowered God to the class of a belligerent, reduced Him to the status of a conqueror and thus blasphemed His divinity; it should not be confused with the religious orders in Spain who amassed millions even if it was in no way to the profit of their members; it should not be confused with those individuals, whether laymen or ecclesiastics, who fired upon the people from their church towers, thus denying the sacred character of these buildings and giving a good reason to the destruction which followed. The church should not be confused with those priests, who participate in the battle, rifle or machine gun in hand, thus deserting their duty which is to pray and work for peace among all and not to shoot upon people. That is why a man like me, without changing one jot of my belief and the doctrines that I have propagated for a quarter of a century, come today and place myself whole-heartedly on the side of the government of the Peoples Front and swear that I will use my heart and brain so that it may succeed."

The masses of Spanish Catholics are with the government and are not in sympathy with large sections of church officials who have seen fit to support the fascists in order to maintain church domination of the government and the special privileges of a priestly class.

### Ultimate Government Victory

Ideas all too prevalent in America relative to the destruction of foreign property, alleged disorder and confusion in the cities have absolutely no foundation. All foreign property is carefully guarded by government militia and on this property are to be found huge signs calling upon the population to respect it. In Barcelona the American flag still waves proudly over the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Rather than confusion the delegation was amazed at the lack of it. It would be incorrect to contend, however, that such a conflict could exist without a minimum degree of disturbance to the normal life of things.

Though the struggle in Spain will be a long, hard one, ultimate victory rests on the side of the government. The major reason in assuring this victory is a united people determined to maintain their freedom from suppression regardless of the price that must be paid. The only hope for a rebel victory (except that Germany and Italy send a complete army into Spain which is always a possibility; the fascists will stop at nothing in their efforts to win), lies in the annihilation of 22 million people. This the fascists will not be able to do.

Time is on the side of the government. Every day the conflict is prolonged weakens the position of the fascists and strengthens the hand of the government. At the beginning of the outbreak four-fifths of the army went over to the rebels and the government was left without a disciplined trained group for defense of the Republic. But this handicap has been largely overcome as successful steps have been taken towards organizing a democratic people's army with a consolidated disciplined leadership. While the government is training thousands of men for the newly created people's army the rebels are forced, to a greater extent than ever before, to depend upon African troops. But their hold on the Moroccan troops is none too secure. When being pressed into service they were made many glowing promises which the fascists will not be able to keep. They were told that the opportunity had finally arrived to get even with their old enemies of the mainland who, for centuries, have exploited them. Being unable to differentiate between the present government and previous ones, the Moroccan troops have attacked with a will. But the iron fist with which they are being ruled is rapidly convincing them that the fascists, though coming in a new guise, are the same exploiters of old. That this is true is proved by the uprisings that have occurred in Spanish Morocco against the rebel rule and the threat of Moroccan leaders to withdraw their troops from the conflict. Moreover, there will be no short easy victory with rewards of "wine, women and money" as the fascists have so ardently promised. Instead of wealth and riches the Moroccan troops are finding death from a very formidable foe in the newly mechanized government army. To add further to their discomforts will be the terrific winter of the Guaderrama Mountains. Being used to a warm climate the African troops will not appreciate spending the cold winter months settling a war that is not of their choosing and will be in no mood to accept the tyranny of fascist generals. Once becoming convinced that they are "chasing butterflies" and that there is no possibility of illusory promises made to them being carried out, the Moroccan troops will refuse to fight. That this may happen is more than a possibility.

Additional proof to support the opinion that ultimate victory rests with the government is to be found in the heroism demonstrated in the conflict by the Spanish women and youth. Women militia, organized in all parts of Spain, were to be seen on the barricades fighting side by side with men. All secondary schools and institutions of higher learning have closed, professors and students are fighting in defense of the republic.

The prolongation of the conflict has been due to the overwhelming superiority of fascist equipment and the inability of the government to secure adequate armaments. Indeed, this has been the major government weakness and its ability to secure sufficient arms will largely determine how quickly the rebels will be crushed.

# Superstition in South Carolina

## By E. Horace Fitchett

***Teachers and doctors in South Carolina must contend with nearly a hundred different superstitions about illness and cure. The author shows how the rural society of the state coupled with its great discrimination against Negroes in the matter of schools, foster fantastic beliefs***

SOCIETIES in which changes are relatively slow—due to a minimum of contacts with ideas and mechanical devices—are generally guided by life patterns with strong emotional contents and beliefs. These patterns need not, and for the most part, do not come into existence through the processes of scientific experimentation. Many of them seem to grow spontaneously out of life's experiences in critical situations.

In the absence of the scientific habit of thought the simpler peoples tend to explain the natural occurrences of their environment through the simple process of personification. Professor Lucien Levy-Bruhl[1] gives as a characteristic of primitive people the tendency to react in a mystical fashion, to nature. He thinks an insignificant role is given to cause and effect relations. The reactions which such groups make to natural phenomena are of the "participative" character. The ordinary occurrences of life, to which modern man assigns natural causes, create in them states of awe and fear. Their life is normally expressive; therefore, secular things get sacred meanings attached to them. The trees, rivers, hills, mountains, plants and animals live and design as persons do. They are assigned statutes in conformity with their imagined roles and functions. They have their souls and intellects which must be dealt with propitiously.

This state of affairs gives the expressive life of such groups a feeling-tone and a depth of meaning which transcends secular relations; it gives the land which they occupy a sacredness which, even the sophisticated urbane classes come to cherish, and to impute cultural values to. This is the kind of life which gives rise to folksongs, myths, legends, and superstitions.

Out of the isolated economically self-contained areas of the South where Negroes have lived for more than two hundred years—relatively cut off from contact with the printed page and the secularizing influences which run through the channels of modern devices of communication—they have served as the creators and repositories of a folk culture. Professor Charles S. Johnson subscribes to the view: "The Negroes in areas of the South, notably in the cotton and cane belts, represent types which can be described as 'folk,' and so far as their lives are rooted in the soil they are perhaps the closest approach to an American peasantry."[2]

Authorities are fairly agreed on the point that a rapidly changing society has its inevitable "cultural lags." It is evident that all elements of the culture do not move along together and at the same rate of speed. From this state of affairs there arise problems which challenge the educator, the physician, the minister the administrator, and the economist.

### Ninety Superstitions

The writer became interested in a list of superstitions which were passed into him by a group of sixty-four teachers, who were enrolled in his summer classes, in sociology, at the State A. & M. College of South Carolina. The teachers were requested to pass in one or more health superstitions which were functional in the communities in which they worked. Of the forty-six counties in the state these teachers represented thirty-two. After eliminating duplications it was found that ninety different superstitious beliefs appeared. Forty of those beliefs are being incorporated in this paper. They seem to have a direct bearing upon the problem of health and education. The following is the selected list:

One who was born after the death of his father has the power of curing the thrash by blowing his breath in the mouth of the baby.

A mole's foot tied around the neck of a baby makes teething less difficult.

The drinking of dirt dauber's nest tea will facilitate delivery in child birth.

The wearing of a dime around the leg will cure cramps and rheumatism.

Asafetida worn about the neck will prevent the spread of communicable diseases.

If a baby has stomach trouble, mint, from the garden, tied around the neck will alleviate it.

The materials that are used for the purpose of delivery in child birth are burned in the fire place, the ashes must not be removed, however, within a period of two weeks.

To be relieved of backache one must take a live frog split it down the back and apply to the painful area of the back.

If a woman should put on her husband's hat while giving birth to her baby the pains will be less severe.

If one has a fever he should break a pine top with his face turned toward the setting sun, and then make a drink from the pine top. This will check the fever.

If one has the rheumatism it can be cured by stealing an Irish potato and carrying it in the pocket.

To wear a brass ring on a finger of the left hand will alleviate heart trouble.

Headaches are caused by birds making their nests of one's hair.

Night sweats may be averted by placing a pan of water under the bed in which the sufferer is sleeping.

To get wet on the occasion of the first May rain is good for one's health.

If a child sticks a nail in his foot it should be greased and driven into a tree. This will remove the pain.

Asafetida tied in a bag around a baby's neck will prevent whooping cough.

A basin of cold water placed under the bed will cure the fever.

If one squeezes a mole to death with his hands he will acquire the power of rubbing pains out of the body.

Three weeks after the birth of his baby the father must go to the woods and search for white, wingless ants; these are given to the mother who sews them in a bag and hangs around the baby's neck. This prevents the thrash.

For a baby to look in a mirror before his teeth have developed will cause sickness and difficulty in teething.

Sweeping under the bed of a sick person will prevent his recovery.

If a person has goiter it will disappear by rubbing the neck with the hand of a dead person.

If a child has whooping cought he can be cured by drinking water from a horse's trough for nine mornings.

If a person has ever suffered from pneumonia he must subsequently wear a piece of red flannel around his waist at all times to prevent a recurrence of the disease.

Indigestion can be cured by boring a hole in a nutmeg and wearing around the neck.

Nine swallows of water will check the hiccough.

If an expectant mother crosses her husband in bed at the first signs of delivery he will share in bearing the labor pains.

Drinking tea made from Jacob's root will cure malaria.

Nine live fishing baits tied in a bag and tied around the neck of the sufferer stop the whooping cough. As the baits die the cough will diminish.

A cricket's nest placed under the bed of an infant will make it strong and healthy.

Sitting on a doorstep or threshold will cause one to suffer all the pains of those who have crossed it.

An onion carried in the hair will relieve one of the headache.

A knotted string dipped in turpentine will relieve cramps, if the string is tied around the body.

Keeping the bedroom windows closed at night prevents evil spirits from entering.

Nose bleeding can be checked immediately

[1] Lucien Levy-Bruhl, *How Natives Think*. P. 78.

[2] Charles S. Johnson, *Shadow of the Plantation*. P. 6

by placing a bunch of keys upon the back.

The seventh son can cure a swelling by rubbing it with his hands.

If a baby is fretful it can be helped by making a cross on its forehead with soot.

Sore throat is cured by wearing an old sock around the neck.

If a person has the toothache the tooth should be extracted and thrown on a house top. This will prevent other teeth from aching.

### Effect on Vital Statistics

It is fair to say that such beliefs as these have a direct bearing upon the vital statistics of any community in which they prevail. Moreover, they cannot be divorced from the problem of illiteracy. Many causes may be given for the high mortality rate of the rural Negro. Among them are such factors as, low economic status, unsanitary living conditions, and illiteracy. Just how many deaths are, directly or indirectly, due to superstitious beliefs has probably never been estimated; but that there are many cannot be gainsaid.

The Negro population of South Carolina is 82.6 per cent rural. The illiteracy rate, as recorded by the last census, is the highest in the nation. It is estimated that 26.9 per cent of the Negro race is illiterate. In some of the counties of the state approximately half of the group is illiterate. Even in Charleston county, with historic Charleston as the county seat, the rate of illiteracy is 30.4 per cent. This fact is probably reflected in the high death rate of that city. According to the census report of 1930: "Among those cities having 25,000 or more Negro inhabitants in 1930, the highest colored death rate for 1931 was reported for Charleston, South Carolina, with a death-rate of 33.6 per 1000 estimated population."[3]

Of the sixty-four teachers who passed in the list of superstitions forty of them are teaching in one, two, three and four teacher schools. This indicates that they are working in rural communities. The frequency of recurrence of certain types of school buildings may be taken as a fair index of the character of the society which they serve. The prevalence of the one-teacher school signifies a rather static order of existence. On the other hand, the presence of the consolidated school, with its inevitable concentration of functions and increased efficiencies, reflects a more dynamic and mobile order of life. The consolidated school and the use of transportation facilities have inseparable organic relationships. But the one-teacher school must be maintained in close physical proximity to the home of the child; close enough, at any rate, to be reached by way of the foot-path by nine o'clock in the morning.

[3] U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Negroes in the United States, 1920-1932. P. 445.

The two different types of schools in the same society reflect different rates of movement of it. Where ever such incongruities exist certain important problems are likely to arise in the community. The task which may be performed on the farm in a few hours may cost a day's absence from school, because of the time element involved in movement. Compulsory school attendance laws are not consistent with such a social system. There are times in the year when long distances cannot be conveniently travelled by the foot-path. Moreover, the short school term seems to be a natural reflex of the one and two-teacher school structure; or perhaps it is preferable to say that both the school and the term are products of the same pattern of life. Their controls are inextricably bound up with work functions and the plantation motive. The consolidated institution is more apt to get out of the hands of a single tax payer or even a few of such personalities. It is fair to say that this freedom facilitates standardization and a widening of social functions.

### School Inequalities

According to a recent report of the State Superintendent of Education[4] for South Carolina there are 1,187 one-teacher schools for Negroes in this state; while there are only 315 of such schools for white children. This report shows[5] further that the state spent $1,229 for the transportation of 161 Negro pupils of the elementary grades and $414,930 for the transportation of white pupils. Of course the elementary school population[6] does not warrant such a disparity. The Negro elementary school population, 7-13 inclusive, is estimated to be 181,402; while the white population is 191,626. There may also be noted great differences in the progress which is made in the two groups in the elementary grades. For those who were neither promoted nor failed[7] there were 48,473 Negro pupils, while the number of white pupils was 9,137. One of the important factors which contributes to this state of affairs is the length of the school term. The average length of the school term[8] for the Negro child of the elementary grade is 120 days, or six months; on the other hand, it is 171 days for the white child, or eight and one-half months. Of course there are many Negro schools which operate for only four and five months. Under such circumstances neither promotions nor failures can be recorded for the pupil who is doing acceptable work. This fact cannot be overlooked in accounting for the high rate at which pupils drop out of school and recruit the ranks of the ill-informed and the unsocialized.

Superstitions, folkways, myths, legends, etc., are the natural products of the situations in which they develop. They inevitably lose their robust character in a rational society; a society which calculates cause and effect relations, means and ends, and weighs and measures values. A society which is characterized by a high rate of mobility,—due largely to numerous inventions, a diversity of interests, and a large heterogeneous population,—is naturally hostile to those guides of life which are based upon a "prelogical" framework. Dr. William F. Ogburn has pointed out in a recent article that: "When conditions are the same yesterday, today, and tomorrow very specific rules of conduct can be laid down and they will be followed with success. But where conditions were different yesterday from today and will be different tomorrow, such detailed specification as to how we should behave in this or that situation can hardly be formulated."[9]

### Argument Unavailing

The young teacher is often frustrated and disappointed when he discovers that his knowledge of science and the scientific approach meet the rebuffs, both subtle and overt, of the community in which he works. He may discern that the more determined and assertive he becomes the more stubborn the opposition of the community becomes. One must not overlook the salient fact that these ways may have a history and that they have probably served as guides or patterns of conduct for many generations. In many instances they are the sacred ways which cannot be argued out of existence, but they must be lived out of existence. Dr. Puckett declares that: ". . . training in biology, chemistry, physics, and other sciences will do more to banish necromancy than will any studious reaching after the 'three R's.' Many Negroes are getting but little such training in the school work now provided."[10] The fact must not be overlooked, however, that the way of the sciences is not always smooth in a closed system of thought. The memorable case of Dayton, Tennessee is still fresh in the area of the scientific province of thought. The ways of the folk must also become

[4] Sixty-Seventh Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education of the State of South Carolina 1935. P. 121.

[5] Ibid. P. 88, [6] Ibid. P. 82, [7] Ibid. PP. 108, 109, [8] Ibid. P. 84.

[9] William Fielding Ogburn, "Stationary and Changing Societies." American Journal of Sociology, Volume XLII, July, 1936. PP. 21-22.

[10] Newbell Niles Puckett, *Folk Beliefs of the Southern Negro*. P. 580.

(*Continued on page* 370)

# Negro Stars on Big Grid Teams

## By Roy Wilkins

THIS football season has seen more Negro stellar players on the major football teams of the country than at any time in recent years.

It is the Big Ten, in the Middle West, which, as usual, supplies the largest number of colored players. For some reason, in spite of the prejudice which undoubtedly exists on middle western campuses, the Big Ten schools, known formally as the Western Conference, give Negro athletes a better chance than they receive in any other section of the country. And Big Ten football has been generally regarded as the greatest, toughest football of the country. Its prestige has suffered somewhat this season, but it is still held in high esteem.

*EDWARD WILLIAMS*
*New York University*

***From the Atlantic states to the wheat prairies of North Dakota, Negro football players this year are important actors in the great gridiron drama staged by the nation's leading colleges each fall***

For three teams, then, in the Big Ten, to have regular Negro players means that these lads must be rated close to the top in the class of the country.

Through its toppling of mighty Minnesota and its annexing of the Western Conference championship, Northwestern takes the spotlight. And two important cogs in Coach Waldorf's Northwestern team are Clarence Hinton and Bernard Jefferson, regular backfield men.

Hinton is a relatively light lad—153 pounds—who hails from Peoria, Ill. This is his second year on the squad and he is a good, all-around ball carrier. There is nothing flashy in his style, but he can be depended upon as a steady worker at the job he is given to do.

Jefferson has proved a most valuable player for the Wildcats. He hails from Grand Rapids, Mich., where he was captain of the football and basketball teams of Ottawa high school. Standing five feet eleven inches and weighing 185 pounds, Jefferson has been a tower of strength through his punting and passing ability. It was his great kicking in the Minnesota game which kept the Golden Gophers at a safe distance from the Northwestern goal and helped the Wildcats to keep their slim lead of one touchdown. The Minnesota game was played in the rain and Jefferson's booting, from a muddy footing with a wet ball, was hailed as masterly by all critics. One kick was from behind his own goal line out to the fifty yard line.

Minnesota, which has lost only to Northwestern in the last four seasons, has two Negro players, Dwight Reed, left end, and Horace Bell, guard. Reed, playing his second year with the champion Gophers, comes from St. Paul, where he played high school football. He is a good blocker, a smart defensive player and snares his share of forward passes.

Bell is playing his first season at Minnesota, but already he has shown that football does run in the family, for he is a brother of Ohio State's famous lineman, Bill Bell. He comes from Akron, O. When Bili Bell was at Ohio State he learned his line play from Dr. George Hauser and when Hauser went to Minnesota as line coach, Bill advised his brother to go to Minnesota, also. Besides stellar play in the famed Gopher forward wall, Bell is an accurate place kicker and frequently is assigned the job of kicking the extra point after touchdowns.

From Iowa, also in the Big Ten, comes flashy Oze Simmons, playing his last year in the Hawkeye backfield. Simmons, perhaps the most elusive broken field runner in the country for

*JEROME A. HOLLAND*
*Cornell University*

*DWIGHT REED*
*University of Minnesota*

the past three years, has come along at a time when Iowa has not had the teams of the caliber of those in its great past. He has not had the lines behind which he could do his best work. There have been rumors throughout Oze's career of prejudice, of non-support, of jealousy. These culminated this month in a one-day "strike" by Oze because of an exchange of remarks between Coach Solem and Oze after the Minnesota game. Oze claims the coach demanded that he apologize. The whole matter was settled after a conference and Simmons played against Purdue, November 14. No one knows the truth of the situation at Iowa, but it is a safe guess that Oze's difficulties began in November, 1934 when he ran wild against Northwestern and the Northwestern coach publicly announced that Simmons might become greater than the famous Red Grange. That kind of publicity at the beginning of a career is not so good for a college lad and it probably had a bad effect on his team mates. Anyway, Oze has not had smooth sailing. He remains a great backfield ace in spite of the hard way he has had to go. He hails from Ft. Worth, Tex., and came north to school, settling down at Iowa because he heard they had no prejudice at that university.

The other regular member on the Iowa squad is Homer Harris, who plays end. Harris is a strapping youngster whose home is in Seattle, Washington. He came to Iowa to study medicine and has made an excellent record on the gridiron. Don Simmons, brother of Oze, is a substitute end.

*CLARENCE HINTON*
*Northwestern University*

The other colored star from the Middle West is at the University of North Dakota, none other than Fritz Pollard, Jr., who is on the way to becoming a famous son of a famous father. Young Pollard's sensational work as a halfback has recalled to many the scintillating performances of the great Pollard at Brown back in 1916.

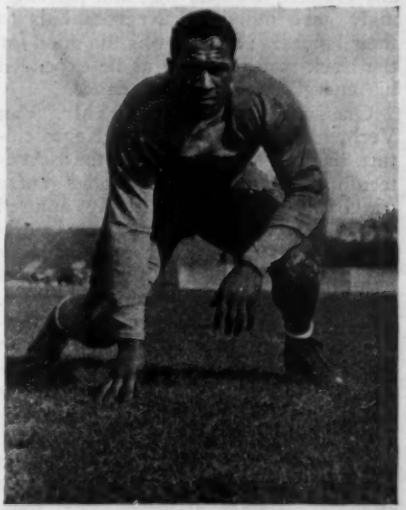
This year the East has two stars, one of them on a team which has never had a Negro player before in its history. Jerome "Brud" Holland, who learned his football at his home in Auburn, N. Y., is a member of the Big Red team of Cornell University at Ithaca. He started out as a back, but Coach Snavely shifted him to end after the first two games and in the latter position he has played a stellar game.

*FRITZ POLLARD, JR.*
*University of North Dakota*

*HOMER HARRIS*
*University of Iowa*

In both the Columbia and Princeton games the stands rose in a personal tribute to his playing as he left the field in the last few minutes of the game. There is a story that Cornell, fearful of the consequences of Holland's presence on its team, wrote letters to Yale and Princeton asking if those two schools had any objection to playing against him. Yale replied in the negative. There is no report of what Princeton said, if it said anything. But Princeton's action spoke louder than words. It played against Holland as gentlemen should and it treated him in royal fashion. Incidentally, Coach Snavely was formerly coach at North Carolina

(*Continued on page* 380)



*HORACE BELL*
*University of Minnesota*

# The Negro Folk Cult

## By Harold Preece

THE American Negro has been able to make himself felt as a cultural entity, even if his artistic contributions have been rewarded with hemp and pellagra. No critic, not even an instructor of literature in the University of Georgia, can deny that the folk culture of the black race early possessed an originality totally lacking among the dominant white group. One need only contrast the didactic doggerel of Michael Wigglesworth or the imitative *opera* of James Fennimore Cooper with the Negro spirituals and folksay to appreciate this invidious distinction. Nor is it surprising that Dvorak should have incorporated the melodies of the American Negro, rather than the borrowed elegaic music of the Southern planter, into his composition dealing with the life of that particular region.

These are musty commonplaces needful only for purposes of background. Unfortunately, most of us have accepted uncritically all the stock premises concerning the Negro folk culture. Indeed, too many Negroes have hoped subconsciously for social acceptance on the basis of a traditional culture which was being cleverly exploited and distorted by white authors. Thus, Carl Van Vechten presented Harlem to the neurotic white-middle class during the cultural upheaval that accompanied the spurious prosperity of Mr. Coolidge. Caucasian dowagers, some of them no doubt on Mr. Stark Young's calling list, flocked to Negro cabarets, drank gin supplied by Negroes with more business acumen than the race is generally credited with having, and patronizingly gave individual Negroes bids to their homes. Nothing was too good for the black man—as long as he expended his energies in song and dance.

One need not deprecate Mr. Van Vechten's genuine interest in Negro culture to draw analogies. In the Seventeenth Century, the sophisticated gentry of Great Britain was highly amused when it discovered that unwashed peasants had a strong tradition of balladry and story-telling. The folklore school has never outgrown this snobbish origin. Today, it is still mainly a cult of sophisticates whose patronizing interest in folklore obscures the basic creative instincts of the masses. "*Green Pastures* is *so* amusing—and aren't the Negroes *such* childlike, lovable people?" I have heard this expression over teacups a hundred times. More sickening, I have attended meetings of professional folklorists where all the ancient jokes about

***The professional folklorists are taken to task for their traditional handling of the Negro***

the Negro's supposed incompetence and unthinking amiability were told with the usual gusto of the educated illiterate.

### Superiority Complex

I can see very little difference between such an attitude and that of the yokel who applauds the annual minstrel-show. Each expression of this interest in the Negro is the manifestation of a definite superiority complex. The professional collector of Negro folklore simply capitalizes upon the artificial peculiarities of a group kept in systematic impoverishment and ignorance. Minstrelsy was originally a definite expression of the southern land-owners, who defended slavery by adorning it with the mellifluous phrases of Stephen Collins Foster and Daniel Emmett. Today it is most popular in the villages of the Hookworm Belt and shares honors with lynching as an expression of the South's deep concern for the colored man.

If the Negro ever hoped for salvation through his culture, he should be thoroughly disillusioned by the status of the race during this particular phase of American capitalism. When hungry Negroes defended their rights in Harlem two years ago, the hangers-on of the cabarets were not in sight. When black share-croppers were massacred in Alabama and Arkansas for demanding living wages, neither Mr. Roark Bradford nor Miss Julia Peterkin uttered a murmur of protest. Scottsboro became a symbol equal in importance to Harper's Ferry, but this passional of a race evoked no response from those who have written pages of sirupy fable about the Negro. Angelo Herndon was condemned to break rocks in Georgia; but a member of his own race, Miss Zora Neale Hurston, was devoting her literary abilities to recording the legendary amours of terrapins.

Nor can these events be explained as so much short-sightedness upon the part of the resplendent folklorists. We have lost sight of the rather elementary fact that those who profit from Negro primitivism have an obvious interest in preserving that primitivism. Thus, Miss Peterkin sits on the front porch of her South Carolina manor and concocts "Roll, Jordan, Roll." It must be a pleasant situation for any author to be supported economically by the same group from which she draws material. And all metaphors about "the universality of art" aside, one can well understand that any change in the fundamental status of the Negro might affect the pocketbooks of the folklorists.

Indeed, one is strongly tempted to believe that the folklorists have been more concerned with their pocketbooks than with the authentic life of the race. Mr. Langston Hughes describes rather wittingly in one of his stories the attitude of two white artists who are rather confounded when their Negro servants refuse to be perpetual "models" of what "a simple race" should be. Certainly, Mr. Bradford, doing his nickel-a-word articles for *Collier's* would not care to offend the good southern ladies who read the magazine with religious devotion. Our indictments of the professional Negrophiles need not even be so personal; we could pardon them their incomes if they only told the truth.

### Negro Culture Evasive

For there are traditions of the Negro people which have been neglected with good reason by white writers. "Uncle Remus" is a familiar symbol to every American schoolboy, but Nat Turner remains a vague figure on the edge of history. Innumerable volumes have been written about the religious life of the Negro, but no author has dared mention the revolutionary significance of certain sects existing before the Civil War.

When one surveys the development of the Negro culture, he realizes that it has been one of evasion whatever its intrinsic beauty. The educational and economic limitations of a dominantly white society have forced the Negro to express himself in ambiguous terms. Thus the folk-hero, *John*, always outwits his master through cunning; thus, Negro songs often satirize the white man without the latter's being aware of any mockery. And while this quality is highly admirable for protective purposes, it obviously impedes further cultural development.

Under the circumstances, one can sympathize with the northern Negroes who attempt so strenuously to escape the traditional culture, and who justly avoid the conventional folklorist. The resentment of some Negro circles to-

(*Continued on page 374*)

# Was Pushkin's Duel A Frame-Up?

## By Chatwood Hall

***Next February will mark the 100th anniversary of the death of Alexander Pushkin, the greatest Russian poet. There has been considerable controversy over whether the duel which caused his death was a bona fide affair of honor or a plot to kill him. Mr. Hall is an American Negro, formerly of Minnesota, who has been living in the Soviet Union for the past four years***

ON a bleak February Russian winter day in 1837 two men, pistols in hand, faced each other in a lonely snow-covered clearing outside St. Peterburg (now Leningrad). A supposed question of honor was to be settled with hot lead. The bark of the hand-guns rent the cold winter air and echoed into the nearby wood; the dark frizzly-headed duelist staggered into the arms of his seconds.

Two days later the literary lion of Russia, in whose veins ran Negro blood, lay cold in death in his apartment on the banks of the Moika Canal in the heart of St. Petersburg. "The sun of Russian poetry has set," wrote a contemporary. The apartment was besieged by the sorrow-stricken populace; the Tsarist government became alarmed at such large gatherings of people. Precautionary measures were taken: the funeral was not held in the spacious Admiralty, an honor to which Pushkin's status as a nobleman entitled him, but in a smaller church in less spacious surroundings. The coffin was quietly removed in the night to Pskov Provine where to this day Pushkin's remains lie in the Sviatogora Monastery. The Tsarist secret gendarmie moved with pricked ears.

Duelling having been long since prohibited in Russia under penalty of death on the gallows, demand was made by the frenzied people that d'Anthes, the slayer of Russia's greatest and most beloved poet, be forthwith put to the gibbet. However, the chicanery of the Tsarist autocracy and the incriminatory ramifications of the affair, involving Tsar Nicholas I, himself, thwarted imposition of the law's penalty.

What was the series of unfortunate circumstances which led to this fatal duel on the banks of the placid Black River? Was there really a question of honor to be settled? Was the Tsar himself one of the leading characters in this tragedy which robbed Russia and mankind of one of the greatest of poetic geniuses at the comparatively early age of 38?

### Pushkin's Wife Attractive

Pushkin was in disfavor with the Court and in exile when the Russian throne passed to Nicholas I, whose main desire it was, that, for his royal leniency in recalling Pushkin from his banishment, the poet would bend his pen to singing the praises of the newly-throned Tsar. But the Tsarist hopes, re-inforced by a court title conferred upon Pushkin, were doomed to remain unfulfilled: the corruption, intrigue, brutality, venality, hypocrisy, etc., of the court, the ministers, and the Tsarist bureaucrats and other appendages of the autocracy continued to be subjected to withering epigrams and biting satire by the dusky Pushkin. The inevitable consequence was, of course, that by fair means or foul the poet who would dare continue to ridicule and expose the evils of the feudal-noble ruling class must be got out of the way. Besides, Pushkin had close connections with, and many intimate friends among the Decembrists, who staged an uprising against the despotic autocracy in 1825.

Another circumstance, not political, now injected itself into the matter: Natalya Goncharova, Pushkin's wife, was a reigning beauty of the time; her pulchritude had now attracted the glances of none other than Nicholas I himself.

The vainglorious, though witty and handsome foreigner, d'Anthes, also, like Pushkin, a nobleman, had an eye for beauty, for he also, it seemed, had begun to make Natalya the object of persistent flirtations and attention. This coquetry, however, is said to have been purely platonic, for when gossipers brought it to Pushkin's attention, chiding him the while for not seriously concerning himself with the alleged improper relations between d'Anthes and Natalya, d'Anthes, to prove his guiltlessness and to show the real object of his desires, married Natalya's sister, Ekaterina Goncharova. But the mills of Tsarist intrigue, corruption and vengeance continued to grind slowly.

It has been reliably claimed that all the while d'Anthes's attention was not aimed at Natalya but at Ekaterina and that the d'Anthes-Natalya rumor was deliberately invented and Court-inspired as a piece of mental torture for Pushkin. I asked one of Pushkin's direct and youngest descendants, Ekaterina Pushkin, who lives in Moscow, about the matter, and she said that such rumors are sometimes heard even to this day, but they are unfounded. Pushkin and Natalya were deeply in love with each other, according to Ekaterina Pushkin. Natalya bore the poet four children and no well-grounded proof exists of her infidelity.

*ALEXANDER PUSHKIN*

Nevertheless, the vulgar and doubtless premeditated gossipings tortured Pushkin to the quick. Reason was allowed to be replaced by suspicion; a funk of despair seized the poet; thoughts of suicide ran through his poetic brain. His many enemies were gay over the great poet's mental torment, but he did not accommodate them by self-destruction. His thoughts turned to travel abroad as an escape from, and a means of forgetting, the persecutions, houndings and coarse gossip which beset him on all sides. But the Tsar would not let him go; perhaps he would have taken Natalya with him, never to return!

Such an enemy of tyrants as Pushkin, a hater of the insipidity, venalty, corruption and intrigue of the Court and

(*Continued on page* 370)

# Paid Terrorists in Harlan County

## By Ernest Calloway

SOME half century ago, the thriving coal industry along with other American basic industries began a search for sources of "cheap" labor. An ideal source, these industrial leaders thought, was the huge labor reservoir of southern and central Europe. Thereupon the importation of European labor became a permanent fixture of American industry. However, there was one contingency American industry failed to consider in the importation of European labor, and that was the militant union consciousness of this imported product.

To ward off this oversight, the coal industry led the way toward another source of labor supply, this time in the agricultural regions of the South; the domestic reservoir of Negro labor. Although constitutional democratic freedom had been granted the Negro peasant, feudal relations continued to exist between plantation owner and worker. The result of this condition placed difficult barriers in the way of the coal industry in transplanting the black peasant from the farm to the coal field. Thus we find the institution of a system of inland shanghaiing. This system gained wide notoriety throughout the coal industry and was commonly referred to as "transportations." Agents engaged in this type of dangerous work were paid so much for each person they were able to smuggle from under the vigilant eye of the plantation owner. The coal industry of West Virginia during its infancy and even after it had gained a place of importance in the entire industry, used this method exclusively in securing Negro mine labor. By 1910 the system had become established in the industry as a "necessary evil."

### New Coal Deposits Found

About 1910, the Cumberlands of eastern Kentucky were found to contain extensive deposits of coal. (Today this section forms part of the richest bituminous coal vein in America—the Appalachian field, extending from northwestern Pennsylvania to southern Alabama.) The Northern Coal and Coke Company, after a comprehensive examination of this vast potential coal field, (Letcher, Pike, Perry, and Leslie counties) made direct efforts to purchase the coal lands from the mountaineers. Failing in this attempt, the coal company resorted to the use of influential mountaineers as an effective means of

***One of the main obstacles to the unionizing of white and Negro miners in the rich southern coal fields has been the privately paid deputy sheriff who has reached the height of p o w e r in notorious Harlan county, Ky.***

not only securing title to the lands, but securing them cheaply. A few years later the Northern Coal and Coke Company sold its holdings to the Consolidated Coal Company, the Rockefeller coal combine.

With the purchase of the vast tracts of land (coal and non-coal) the coal company proceeded with the necessary steps toward mining development. Creeks were converted into sources of electric power, branch railroads were stretched up the narrow valleys, numberless rows of shanties were in construction along the hillsides, chains of company commissaries replaced the occasional mountaineer-owned, poorly-stocked store, and office buildings of brick and stone were making their first appearance alongside the crude mud and log huts of the mountain folks. Overnight the hitherto isolated Cumberlands emerged a bustling industrial center, and in the wake of industrialization came the mining camps and company towns.

As for labor, the coal company made early attempts to use the native mountaineer, but the results were fruitless, as the ways and habits of the traditional mountain life of the native were not conducive to the regimentation of coal mining. Unable to make miners out of the clannish Anglo-Saxons, the coal company unwittingly fell back upon the usual procedure in obtaining mine labor, that of importing European labor and bringing in "transportations" of Negro labor. This was the straw that broke the camel's back, for it gave the signal for numerous uprisings by the mountaineers against the black and white imported laborers. The uprisings took the form of Ku Klux Klan terrorism and other night riding activities. These bloody episodes became so frequent that hundreds of miners left the Cumberlands as fast as they were brought in. All to the dismay of the coal operators.

### Company-paid Police

To pass over these native massacres lightly by placing the blame on the criminal irresponsible element among the mountaineers would be an injustice to the mountaineer and leave a warped picture of Kentucky mountain history. To begin with, the importation of outside labor touched the nerve center of mountaineer psychology. One thing the mountaineer had been proud of was the vigilant perseverance with which he had guarded the Cumberlands against invasion since the day Daniel Boone made his historic trek into the wilds of Kentucky. Although the uprisings did reach proportions of extreme violence, they were futile gestures in defense of the old mountaineer *status quo* against the encroachments of the rising new social relations.

To counteract these raids on the mining camps and to save their investment in the importations of outside labor, the coal operators called to their rescue again the "influential" mountaineer. The outcome of this collaboration between mountaineer and coal company was the institution throughout eastern Kentucky of a system of privately paid law enforcement, paid by the coal companies to the "influential" mountaineers and their cohorts, who acted as sheriffs and deputy sheriffs "without fear of man or beast." In a few years the social extermination of the mountaineer was completed. In its place was left a hybridization of the old and new: beneath, a clinging to the prejudices and psychology of the old; above, an acceptance, half-heartedly, of the social relations of the new. Those who were more hostile, with a spirit of resignation, pushed farther into the hills to lead a life of drudgery, "moonshining," and possum hunting amid the ravages of pellagra.

Today, after the pioneering work of the Northern Coal and Coke Company, the eastern Kentucky coal fields are divided into three large areas, the Hazard area, the Sandy Valley-Elkhorn area, and the Harlan area. In the Hazard area is located a number of independent coal operators and captive coal mines of the Ford Motor Company. The Sandy Valley-Elkhorn is dominated by the Consolidation Coal Company and subsidiaries controlled by the Rockefeller interests. The Harlan area is completely dominated by the U. S. Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, which in turn is a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation. These two subsidiaries conduct the extensive

captive mine operations of the U. S. Steel Corporation. This is highly significant in view of the fact that the Committee for Industrial Organization led by John L. Lewis of the miners is carrying on its organization campaign among the steel workers. For it is from this source that the United Mine Workers meet the greatest resistance to organization among the miners. The U. S. Steel Corporation has mechanically transferred the same determined open-shoppism of the steel industry to its section of the coal industry.

**Harlan Remains Anti-union**

The most effective weapon for the maintenance of the open shop in the Kentucky coal fields has been and still remains, the continuation of the system of privately paid law enforcement. Until the advent of NRA the system had doubly recompensed the eastern Kentucky coal operators long after the subjection of the hostile mountaineers, for it had kept organization among the miners to a very low minimum. But with the coming of the NRA and the tidal wave of organization that swept the country in 1933, these citadels of anti-unionism fell before the onslaughts of unionism, with the exception of one, the Alcazar of anti-labor organization, Harlan county.

Since the NRA, a number of attempts have been made to organize the miners of Harlan county. On one occasion a group from one of the Jenkins, Ky., UMWA locals went to Lynch (the largest company town in the Harlan area) to conduct a meeting, carrying with them the Negro quartet of their union for entertainment purposes. The meeting was broken up by the privately paid deputy sheriffs, the Negro quartet thrown in jail, and other members of the group were beaten and told to stay away from Harlan county.

During the early part of 1935, the United Mine Workers sent Dale Stapleton into Harlan county to take charge of organizational activities. With a group of assisting organizers, he planned an extensive campaign. He made his headquarters in Whitesburg, the county seat of Letcher county, and went into Harlan county daily to push the organization of the miners. The privately paid deputies soon picked up the trail and life became miserable for Dale Stapleton and his corps of organizers. Deputies tried to provoke arguments but the organizers kept their tongues in their cheeks. Arbitrary restrictions were placed upon them, such as the use of the streets and visiting miners at their homes; by informing the organizers that all property was private company property and their presence was not desired. In spite of this, Stapleton was making a headway among the miners. Finally a number of the organizers were thrown in jail without warrants and without charges being filed. Of course, these activities on the part of the deputies were not as vicious as other incidents that have taken place in Harlan county, but they do reveal the real role of the system of privately paid deputies in Harlan county.

**Legislative Action Sought**

Ruby Laffoon of "Kentucky colonel" fame, before he was ousted by the New Dealer, A. B. "Happy" Chandler, appointed a commission to study conditions in Harlan county. The commission, after an extensive study, reported to the governor that a "virtual reign of terror, financed in general by a group of coal operators in collusion with certain public officials" existed in Harlan county. With the first gleam of independent labor action by the formation of the Labor Non-Partisan League, District 30 of the United Mine Workers under the leadership of Sam Caddy, has concentrated the attack on Harlan county from an angle different from ones pursued in the past, the political angle. The first broadside was a series of radio talks over a Louisville station on conditions in Harlan county as related to organized labor, especially attacking the system of privately paid deputies.

This is being followed up with a drive to have Gov. Chandler call a special session of the legislature to consider a bill outlawing the system of the privately paid deputies.

The governor is on the "spot." He has committed himself openly against the system, but was elected to office with the support and blessings of the Harlan county coal operators. The ice was broken at the last session of the state legislature, for a bill was introduced to outlaw the rule of privately paid deputies. It passed the house but did not reach the senate before adjournment. The next regular session does not convene until the early part of 1938, which explains the pressure placed on the governor by organized labor for the calling of a special session and the inclusion of a bill abolishing privately paid law enforcement.

This action and the state-wide publicity infuriated the coal operators of Harlan county, and as a result the county grand jury summoned some of the speakers who had made radio addresses and made them retract their charges against the county. In a determined effort to "white-wash" Harlan county before the eyes of the nation, the grand jury declared: "We think it reprehensible of any set of people in the state to malign a county like Harlan for political and other purposes" and that such action was a gross injustice." The jury states further upon a seven day investigation of crime, that Harlan county was more peaceful and its business better than other counties, its miners enjoying all the luxuries that many sections of the country would covet. The jury in its haste to submerge the issue forgot the luxury of democracy and the iron-heeled peace of military dictatorship.

Today, as mountaineer unionist and "outsider" unionist (both Negro and white) sit in friendly conference to map out plans towards organizing Harlan county, one cannot help wondering whether they ever stop to think that the system both are fighting had its beginnings in the early history of eastern Kentucky coal industry, ostensibly to protect one from the other.

## Harlem Hospital Study Out

The survey of Harlem Hospital in New York City made in 1933 by a committee under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was published November 19 by Charles Scribner's Sons under the title "Opportunities for the Medical Education of Negroes". The study is by Doctors E. H. L. Corwin and Gertrude E. Sturges.

This is the first authoritative study of the status of Negro physicians in this country. The social, educational and economic aspects of this subject are given critical consideration, especially as they bear on the broader problem of Negro health conditions.

The Harlem Hospital plan of medical interracial cooperation is presented in detail. It recommends a more liberal attitude on the part of medical colleges and the appointment of qualified Negro doctors to the interne and attending staffs of all tax-supported hospitals.

The book is 293 pages and sells for $1.50. It may be ordered from Scribner's or from the N.A.A.C.P.

## Elected Secretary of Mixed Teacher's Group

With fewer than 100 Negro teachers in their ranks the Wilmington (Del.) Teachers Association, 600 strong, elected as corresponding secretary, Miss Pauline A. Young, librarian at the Howard high school and continued its policy of Negro representatives on its standing committees. Miss Anna F. Brodnax, Latin teacher at the Howard high school and a Phi Beta Kappa from Oberlin, is the retiring secretary.

The legislative committee, which is actively fighting for the Association's efforts for restoration of salary cuts and an adequate pension and tenure provision for its profession in Delaware, includes Mrs. Beatrice H. Berryman of School No. 5, an elementary school. Mrs. Rhetta L. Showell of School No. 21 is a member of the Finance Committee and Miss C. Gwendolyn Redding of the English department of the Howard school is on the publicity committee.

# What Now, Mussolini?

## By Lawrence B. Wilson

***This writer's analysis of the Ethiopian campaign of Italy leads him to conclude that it was an expensive fiasco***

NOW that Mussolini has succeeded in conquering, at least temporarily, almost the entire kingdom of Abyssinia, it will be interesting to see what he is going to do with it. It seems that the result of the whole affair illustrates the old adage, "to the victor belongs the spoils." The best way to appraise the work of Mussolini's "grab" is to examine it in connection with the motive or motives that prompted (or may have prompted) him to carry on the African campaign. Let us proceed along this line in our attempt to estimate the value of Abyssinia to Mussolini and the Italian people.

Three factors may be listed as possible motives which led Il Duce into Abyssinia: first, the motive for revenge; secondly, the belief that such a campaign would divert the minds of the Italian people from domestic ills; and, thirdly, the conscientious desire really to establish Italians in Abyssinia. All of these have been played up by foreign correspondents and other writers from time to time. To what degree either of them or any combination thereof influenced Mussolini, no one can say. My guess however is that the three as a group, if not singly, were important aims which Il Duce sought to achieve.

### Revenge Motive

The motive for revenge has its origin in the dispute between King Menelik and Italy over the interpretation of the treaty of Uccialli, signed May 2, 1889. When Menelik refused to ratify the Italian interpretation of the treaty (which would have virtually made Ethiopia an Italian protectorate), and when he denounced it and made preparations to defend the denunciation by force, the battle of Adowa followed. This resulted in a complete victory for the Ethiopians who, with an army of 90,000, crushed an Italian commander with 13,000 men. Now this defeat has been hard for the Italians to swallow, and it is primarily for this reason that the motive for vengeance was brought forward.

Although the revenge motive may fit into the scheme of things, yet it falls out of place in that it is somewhat inconsistent with the Fascist theory of the State. The present campaign has cost a great deal of money, and doubtless the greater part of this will have to be paid by some future generation. However, according to Fascist philosophy one criticism of the so-called democratic states is that they govern in the interest of the present generation and disregard all future generations. On the other hand Mussolini goes on to claim that Fascism is the only form of government which is good for the state in years to come, if not for the present. But no system of government which leaves a huge debt to its unborn generation can offer much claim to superiority. Hence if we interpret Mussolini's gain from this standpoint we find that the motive is contradictory to the Fascist theory of the State as expressed by Mussolini himself. Granting that the defeat of the Italians at Adowa in 1896 has been avenged—what now Mussolini? Revenge may be sweet, but when it costs over a half billion dollars it ceases to be revenge.

### Diverting the People

The second motive may be dismissed briefly, but at the same time must be given some consideration. Domestic conditions in Italy have not been very good during the last few years, and with both the population and unemployment increasing, Mussolini's position, minus the Italian campaign, may not have been very secure. People living under a dictatorship are quite prone to blame their leader for the smallest of ills. Then too, dictators must keep themselves constantly in the limelight, and one way to accomplish this is through spectacular performances. In this case, Mussolini's action has the double effect of making the dictator something of an idol in the minds of the people and at the same time diverting the minds of the Italian people from the ills at home to an adventurous escapade abroad. But now that the campaign has ended, the question arises as to what Il Duce is going to try next. Doubtless the war has increased domestic ills rather than lessened them.

### Colonizing Ethiopia

The third and perhaps the predominant motive was the desire to secure additional territory for the purpose of establishing Italians in Abyssinia. However this is not the first time that Italian leaders have sought to acquire more territory. Italy entered the World War primarily for this purpose, but when the spoils were divided at Versailles her portion was not very extensive or valuable. This was the case despite the fact that England and France had made the secret Treaty of London (the one Wilson knew nothing about) with Italy in which the latter was promised a more equitable share of the spoils. To Italy's utter disappointment and contrary to her expectations, the former German colonies in Africa were divided between Great Britain, France and Belgium. Then too, Italy had carried on the "inexcusable war" with Turkey in 1911 and as a result was successful in obtaining what is now known as Libya.

Paradoxical as it may seem, Mussolini, who in 1911 was a member of the Socialist party in Italy, did not favor the war with Turkey although the Socialist party did. He protested against it violently, and, because he attempted to prevent the conscription of troops, was sent to prison for five years. On the other hand, the Socialist Party did not favor Italy's entrance into the World War although Mussolini did, and it was at this time that he began to organize his fasci d'azione to help bring Italy into the war.

These quests for additional territory have been made because Italy is a small country. Its area is about half as large as that of Texas, two-thirds the size of the state of California, and about equal to that of the state of Kansas. Then, too, about seventeen per cent of this is unfit for cultivation. Within this area there are about forty-three million inhabitants, giving Italy the densest population to the square mile of any country in Europe: namely an average of about 636 persons to the square mile. (Massachusetts has about the densest of any state in the United States, namely 429). Despite this very large population Mussolini's program calls for an increase up to about sixty million for the entire country. In an effort to obtain this goal he has resorted to various devices. Marriage has been encouraged through reduction of the marriage age limit to fourteen years and through legislation seeking to degrade those women who remain unmarried and those who seek outside employment. Their job, according to Mussolini's philosophy, is to raise children. Large families are rewarded by receiving high tax exemptions and preference in obtaining employment. Bachelors are frowned upon and taxed.

As a result of these conditions, and in view of such a program, Il Duce has

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# Editorials

### Roosevelt's Opportunity

THE vote for President Roosevelt November 3 gives him an opportunity to carry out the sincere desires of millions of people. They want a better life. Many of them, as has been suggested, voted for Mr. Roosevelt because of specific benefits they had received from his administration. But the great tide of votes can be explained only by a deep feeling on the part of most of them that Mr. Roosevelt offers an avenue to better things for the vast majority of Americans.

Even Mark Sullivan, dependable and die-hard Republican writer for the New York *Herald-Tribune,* senses this. In his column November 5, he writes:

"A current running like this, and expressing itself in such an overwhelming election as last Tuesday's, must mean that in the country there is some deep wish, some strong aspiration which the Republican party does not meet and which it must take into account. Unless it does, it will not only fail to win elections; it will fail even to fulfill the function of an effective opposition party."

In this strong current to which Mr. Sullivan refers were found the great majority of Negro Americans who are permitted to exercise the franchise. In some places they voted as high as ten to one for the President. THE CRISIS does not believe all of them voted for the Democratic party. They voted for Roosevelt, *in spite* of the Democratic party.

It would be foolish to assert that many Negroes did not vote for Mr. Roosevelt because they expected a continuation of relief, but we believe that underneath their concern for immediate relief, either in jobs or direct assistance, they had a feeling that Mr. Roosevelt represented a kind of philosophy in government which will mean much to their race.

Colored people expect certain moves of the new administration. They want the strictly racial barriers against voting lifted in the South. That is of prime importance.

Since we continue to be the only nation in the world where lynching is tolerated and since the states have failed utterly to act against lynchers, colored people expect that some sort of federal action will be taken against mobs. The government proceeded against kidnapers and it can proceed against lynchers.

A great revision of the civil service is needed if it is to be truly a merit system and not a spoils system. Galling injustices have been perpetrated upon colored people in the civil service. The photograph requirement is viciously discriminatory. In the postal service alone many colored men have been done out of their jobs in spite of satisfying every civil service requirement. The case at Mobile, Ala., is a notorious example of this. Further than this, in the thousands of so-called emergency appointments to the postal service outside of civil service, Negroes have been ignored.

In all types of employment by the government and in relief discrimination must go. There must be a bona fide effort to transfer Negroes to private employment. There must be relief and a plan for the rehabilitation of the millions of white and Negro sharecroppers.

These things are not too much to expect of the second Roosevelt administration. The vote on November 3 was not a skimpy victory made up of the Solid South and a few scattering northern states. It was a command from forty-six of the forty-eight states. It means that most of the people of this nation want to go forward to new ways of life. That forward movement cannot help but mean a new treatment of the old problem of race relations. Mr. Roosevelt indicated in his first term that he was not tied to the old traditions. He now has an opportunity to open up a "more abundant life" for twelve million loyal citizens.

### Brighter Christmas

REGARDLESS of the motives behind the action, the wage increases, bonuses and extra dividends announced by American corporations immediately after the election mean a brighter Christmas for America. THE CRISIS knows this money will not reach down to all underprivileged persons, but it will reach some of them. The great masses of sharecroppers will not be benefited noticeably, but that other large section of the Negro working class—the domestics—will get some of the golden shower. One New York agency reports that it now has employers offering $60–$75 a month for domestics whereas last year the best figure offered by these same employers was $40–$50. The 1936 figure is not by any means a princely sum, but it is an increase. A majority of the 900,000 Negroes estimated to be employed in industry will share in wage increases and bonuses.

No pretense is made here that the distribution is satisfactory. It is an axiom that in a period of recovery wages always lag behind profits. The worker never "catches up" on his losses during a depression. Unthinking people condemn strikes called at a period which seems to be the beginning of boom prosperity. The truth of the matter is that the worker has to move fast in these periods if he wants to reap *any* of the increased prosperity.

This Christmas of 1936 he is getting part of what is due him and with organized effort he may secure more of his share. Negro workers who see the wisdom of organization will share increasingly in the fruits of labor and industry and thus insure themselves Christmas gifts the year 'round.

### North Carolina Breaks the Tradition

NORTH CAROLINA has been taking the lead in many aspects of race relations and so it was natural that its football team should be the first to throw overboard that unfair practice of southern college teams of demanding that northern teams refrain from playing Negroes in intersectional contests. North Carolina came to New York in October to play New York University which has Ed. Williams, a Negro player, in its backfield. North Carolina entered no protest against Williams. It knew in advance a Negro was to play. It took the sensible position that it had no right to select the New York university team. Williams was treated precisely as was any other player.

Georgia, Georgia Tech, and Texas might copy North Carolina. Times are changing. When a southern school comes north to play, it should not have the power to tell its northern host what players it may or may not use. If a Negro is a regular player on a northern team it means he has won his spurs and is necessary to that team. Otherwise one may be sure he would not be on the team. Therefore when southern teams ask that Negroes be kept out of the game, they are crippling their host and taking unfair advantage of him, all in the name of a mean and senseless prejudice.

North Carolina preferred to be a good sport and a civilized institution of learning rather than an unsportsmanlike cry-baby hiding behind the bugaboo of false honor and "superiority." Hats off to Chapel Hill!

# Pushkin

(*Continued from page* 365)

its courtiers, the Tsar and his morally bankrupt ministers were determined to keep him within their reach and eyesight and under the strict surveillance of the Tsarist secret police. But this was to be only until such time as, through intrigue and secret artifice, without its appearing that the Court in general and the Tsar in particular were pulling the strings, circumstances could be created for Pushkin to be blotted from the scene. Pushkin was, therefore, practically forced to accept an official post in the Tsarist State apparatus.

### Duel Is Arranged

Under threats of suicide if he could not see her for a brief tryst, d'Anthes, in a letter to Natalya, beseeched her to make rendezvous with him at the apartment of one Potileka, a woman whose disfavor Pushkin had incurred with his witty pen. Natalya, doubtless unwarrantedly alarmed, kept the appointment with d'Anthes. The tricky game proceeds; was d'Anthes instigated from above? It is highly significant and revealing that on the very next day an anonymous letter reached Pushkin informing him of the meeting. This was the last dregs of a bitter cup: a duel was agreed upon by both sides.

Although duelling was illegal in Russia at that time, men, in the heat of passion and extreme provocation involving their honor, are wont sometime to forget the rules and to adopt extra-legal means of obtaining satisfaction. A duel between Pushkin and d'Anthes could not be otherwise than to the Tsar's and the Court's liking, for if the dice had been loaded against Pushkin up until now, they would be thrice loaded against him in a duel with d'Anthes, a person highly skilled in the art of duelling. Ekaterina Pushkin, when asked about the duel of her celebrated ancestor, said that although Pushkin had had some training in the use of firearms, he was no match for the expert duelist, d'Anthes, who had finished a French duelling school with first prize.

Of these decisive odds against the great poet and enemy of tyrants and oppressors, the Tsar and his courtiers and ministers were doubtless highly aware. As for duelling being prohibited, Nicholas I, the "Iron Tsar," could take care of that; he is notorious in Russian history for his arbitrary ignoring of constitutional forms.

On February 10, 1837, Pushkin was no more. d'Anthes had played his puppet role, was put through the empty formality of a trial for violating the law against duelling, and was sentenced to be hanged, a verdict destined not to be carried out. For Nicholas, it seems, reasoned that d'Anthes had fulfilled his role too well to be put to death, and merely banished him from Russia. With Pushkin now slain, and d'Anthes far away, Nicholas was now unopposed in his quest for Natalya's favor.

Such are some of the high lights of the little-known series of shady incidents which brought to an untimely end the Negro-blooded Pushkin, the great poet whose literary genius and labors have been unsurpassed in their enrichment of the Russian language and literature, the beloved people's poet. Like Byron, of whom he was a great admirer, Pushkin was an outspoken hater of oppression and tyranny at a time when there were many listeners, but few speakers; like Keats, he died relatively young, though not without having earned a place among the immortals of Poesy. He drank deep of the Fountain of Hippocrene; he might have drunk deeper but for the web of intrigue and venality, jealousy and love, lust and corruption in which a thoroughly depraved and morally bankrupt society entwined him.

### Great Pushkin Jubilee

The centenary of the death of the great poet is to be marked in 1937 by the 180 nationalities of Soviet Russia with an All-Union Pushkin jubilee on a scale and extent the like of which has never in history been organized to honor the birth or the death of a literary figure. Twelve million copies of Pushkin's literature will be published in the Russian language alone for distribution to Soviet workers during the jubilee; in addition, millions of copies in the many other languages spoken by the national minority peoples of Sovietland will come off Soviet presses.

The Soviet proletariat remembers, it recollects that that same parasitic and feudal class society which hounded to death Alexander Pushkin, "dark and curly-headed," also appressed, exploited and enslaved millions of their ancestors until it went to its inevitable doom at the hands of the working class in 1917. And were Pushkin alive today, none other than his living descendant, Ekaterina Pushkin, claims that "he would be whole-heartedly for Soviet Power and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," just as he was in the 19th century opposed to the brutal and merciless Tsarist oppression and exploitation of the Russian workers and land-hungry peasants.

A Pushkin contemporary, Lermontov, penned the following lines upon the occasion of Pushkin's death:

He now lies dead—the slave of honor,
Lies prone, whom slanderer's tongue defamed,
The heart by leaden bullet silenced,
The proud head bowed, the soul untamed.
The poet could not bear the burden
Of insults vile and mean. In vain
He rose against the world's opinion.
He fought alone. He now lies slain.

—Lermontov.

# Superstition

(*Continued from page* 361)

the ways of the teacher. He must be able to develop an intelligent and sympathetic attitude for the moral order with which he is identified.

In like manner the physician may be balked at many points in his efforts to render service. He may find it expedient to work inside of the frame of reference of the simple people. A case has been related to the writer of a man who became gravely ill from what he construed to be the growth of a snake in his body, due to the evil influences of the Voodoo doctor. He was advised by his friends to visit a physician, who was also referred to as a witch doctor. The physician examined the patient and found him suffering from high blood pressure, together with other complications. The doctor treated his patient, of course, for the disease which the symptoms indicated. In the meantime, however, he did not attempt to dispel the idea which the man entertained about his illness; he would have doubtless discredited the doctor and refused to take his medicine if the diagnosis had been revealed to him.

In the final analysis it is that area of conceptions and beliefs which one entertains about himself and his universe which counts for most in his world of reality. As the late Professor Herbert Mead suggested, therefore, one becomes successful in his social relations and in his understanding to the extent that he "takes the role of the other."

I have suggested in this paper that superstitions and the current and persistent practices in education are inextricably interwoven with the social system. In any society the prestige groups are the carriers of change; it inevitably filters down to the masses. But even that group is the victim of its social organization.

## Hospital Rebuked For Jim Crowing Nurses

The Everett, Mass., board of aldermen passed a unanimous resolution at their regular meeting October 13, rebuking the Board of Management of Whidden Memorial Hospital for excluding a colored girl from the nurses training school.

# From the Press of the Nation

## Editorial of the Month

### Justice in the P.O.

**The *Age*, New York, N. Y.**

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is to be commended for the fight it is waging in behalf of Marine E. Webb of Chicago who is the victim of one of the most unjust decisions ever rendered by the Post Office Department.

Mr. Webb, who was dishonorably discharged from the Post Office Department in 1929 just seven months before he would have been eligible for a pension after 37 years of service, was charged by inspectors of the Post Office Department with stealing $4 from a letter. Tried in the United States District Court in Little Rock, Ark., he was found not guilty of the charge.

Despite the evidence at the trial which conclusively absolved Mr. Webb of the alleged theft, and despite the good record which he had made during his long years in the service, the department still insisted that it believed the man to be guilty of the theft and accordingly refused to reinstate him or to give him the pension to which he was rightfully entitled.

Now penniless and aged and unable to work, this man who has given the best years of his life to the service of his country, must spend the remaining years on this earth on the dole or whatever charities might be meted out to him.

The case of Mr. Webb brings to mind other unjust decisions of the Post Office Department where Negroes are concerned. In this branch of the federal government where are to be found the largest number of Negro employes, where the color of one's skin is a handicap even in Northern communities and where the Negro is guilty before he even does anything, there is need for a special assistant postmaster general who is a member of the race and one who will not allow fear of the loss of his job prevent him from being outspoken in defense of members of the race.

While we are opposed to the present setup of special Negro divisions or advisers in the various other branches of the government, as meaningless sops to the race, there is such a crying need for "justice" to the Negro in the Post Office Department that the New York *Age* strongly urges the appointment of a Negro as an assistant postmaster general. It is the only way the Negro can get a square deal under present circumstances.

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The American electorate has reached the stage of maturity where brainless political spellbinders can no longer procure votes for their cause by asserting that a vote for a humane government is a vote for "social equality" and "Negro supremacy." The old Negro bugaboo is about worn to a frazzle. . . .

Still another lesson to be learned from Tuesday's election is that the strategists of a political party may no longer put their hands in the bag at the eleventh hour and pull out a cunning trick that will turn an election. The most brazen attempt ever made to swindle the working people by any political party was the effort of the Republicans to mislead them on the quest on of social security and old age insurance.

Roosevelt goes forward as the leader of the American people in a changing social and economic order. They may not agree with him in all of his policies, but they have expressed an unmistakable confidence in his leadership, and a willingness to give him the reins of government for four more years.—Norfolk *Journal and Guide*.

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Il Duce turns philanthropist; at least, that is what he wants the civilized world to believe. Since his troops have completed the greatest "steal" in modern history, Italy's Dictator issues a proclamation providing that "natives of Ethiopia will not be deprived of their lands without due process of law." . . .

What does Mussolini mean "by due process of law"? Will it be the same kind of "justice" which dropped on the heads of Ethiopian women and children from the bombing planes of the Italian army?

The exploitation of the most fertile fields and the rich mineral and oil lands has already begun by swarms of Italian immigrants. We suppose that is all done by "due process of law." . . .

We hope that the Ethiopians will be able to withstand the civilizing influence of the Italian task masters.—Philadelphia *Tribune*.

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Mussolini has announced that Italy will fight "to hold" Ethiopia. He means that he is keeping up the fight to conquer that country for the Ethiopians are still keeping very busy the Italian invaders who are trying to subjugate them.—*The Gazette*, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Larry Snyder, coach of Ohio State where Jesse Owens was prepared for his athletic career, in an article made public this week, gives the inside story of Jesse's trip to Europe to the Olympics. It not only gives a near view of the "world's greatest athlete" but pictures him as a wonderful young fellow, who is in every way a credit to his school, his state and his race. Snyder himself must be a good man to take a stand for fair play for a Negro.—*The Call*, Kansas City, Missouri.

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Increase in juvenile crime is largely the result of decrease in home training.—The Cincinnati *Union*.

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Working with commendable speed, Michigan justice has found 11 members of the infamous Black Legion guilty of the murder of Charles A. Poole on May 12.

Like all such subversive movements, the Black Legion in its bigoted self-assurance and indifference to public opinion went too far. Now it is driven underground if not destroyed and those who crave such murderous activities will be discouraged for some time to come.

It is fortunate for Negroes that this viper was caught when it was. It was aimed directly at the increasing Negro population of Michigan whose organization, wealth and culture have aroused the jealousy of the sort of whites whose only asset is absence of pigment. In a short while it would have been ready to strike on a large scale.

We shall probably never know how many Negroes were secretly murdered by the Black Legion. One has been disclosed. There were probably others because the Black Legion dominated entire cities in industrial Michigan, and had filtered into many public offices.

This organization will be dead or dormant for some time but the race prejudice from which it sprung still remains. Negroes in Michigan must remember that and be prepared to cope with it when it again manifests itself.—Pittsburgh *Courier*.

# Youth Takes Up the Challenge

## By George P. Lawrence

IN these times of economic, social and political stress the Negro has no other alternative than organization! This is an admitted fact by all those who seriously study the problems confronting the present day Negroes' relationships with the other groups.

It is no longer beneficial for the Negro to place his welfare in the hands of a few disillusioned civic leaders, but it is mandatory to train Negro youth for decisive and effective leadership and practical activities.

With this in mind the Youth Section of the National Negro Congress is endeavoring to effectively organize Negro Youth for the purpose of educating and involving them and their elders in the struggle against economic ills, political inequalities and social discrimination, which are so grossly evident today.

Today the Negro youth demands "Real" emancipation from the injustices that his people have suffered since the adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Our people must encourage the virile and socially conscious youth in order that racial progress may be promoted.

In the past, racial leaders of the old order have been sponsoring many movements of Negro youth that were largely centered in northern and western sections of the country. The purpose of this organization is to educate and activise the youth of the South also, for that is where the discriminatory practices are most acute. The first step in this direction will be instituted at a Southern Negro Youth Conference to be held in Washington, D. C., from February 12–14, 1937.

There the youth of the cotton fields, the "heirs" of the tenant farmer, the youth of rural communities and the students of the southern schools will meet and interchange views on current Negro problems. This meeting will form a stronger feeling of union, common interest and tolerance for their fellow Negroes.

This will not be a meeting in which empty speeches will be delivered by theorists telling the southern Negro his status in regard to the social, economic and political setup, but a meeting in which persons combating and suffering under injustices will explain their plight and immediately put forth realistic plans of action to alleviate these oppressive conditions.

Much of the work will be done by a system of committees. In this manner the different phases of youth problems will be effectively handled.

***A call is sounded here for a conference of Negro youth from the South***

There will be a committee to handle the educational outlook of the Negro Youth. The definite problems of the college graduates, who are seeking outlets for their training, and high school and grammar school students, who seek further education, will be advised from the findings of this committee. Negro youth in the rural communities which lack school facilities will also be helped from the findings of this committee. The working and farming youth, being the largest group and suffering from unemployment and poor working conditions and other ills, will be helped in forming plans also.

The domestic workers, child laborers, craftmen and sharecroppers will have their problems helped by a Commission on Economic Problems of Negro Youth. Specific information will be furnished on the different aspects of labor as they pertain to youth.

The manner in which civil liberty and protection from lynching may be obtained will be handled by the Commission on Peace and Freedom. The role the Negro plays in the world's events will be discussed also by this committee.

The Commission on Social Problems and the Commission on Religion will work with the former on crime, juvenile delinquency and race relations, while the latter takes up relationships of the church and youth in their cooperation to solve racial difficulties.

The findings and works of these committees will be shared by the entire body and definite decisions will be made as to a course of action.

Many youth leaders are scheduled to speak including Edward Strong, our national chairman, who has just returned from a World Youth Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland. He has collected much valuable information that will be pertinent to our needs.

This Conference is an outgrowth of the sessions of the National Negro Congress held in Chicago last spring. This meeting will be controlled by the Youth Section of the National Negro Congress. The adults present will be there to advise and to give pertinent remarks on the questions at issue.

For once in the history of Negro racial progress the youth will do active and constructive work in alleviating the needs of their brothers.

For once the students and workers of Negro youth will stand on common ground and face the issues as a militant group with the purpose of getting something done and not as an ineffectual theorizing body.

The time is over for "back door diplomacy" by our racial leaders, the only recourse left for racial progress must be made by intelligent and forceful action. This action must be carried out in a wholehearted and unselfish manner, for the day of personal glory as an incentive for leadership has long since been over.

Let the Negro youth unite and use as his watchword, *"I shall have my emancipation if I shall have to educate the entire world to the fact that the Negro is a man and must be treated as such!"*

## LETTERS from READERS

### Thank You

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRISIS:—Your editorial, "Keep Straight on Spain," CRISIS for November, 1936, is the clearest and finest statement I have seen on the simple, elemental meaning of the Spanish situation.

Thank you very much for it.

T. V. SMITH

Department of Philosophy,
University of Chicago

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRISIS:—I am enclosing money order for renewal of my subscription to THE CRISIS.

You are doing such noble work for the race that I only wish I could help more, but as I am old and earning nothing, I cannot.

Wishing you continued success,

MARY B. OWEN

Baltimore, Md.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRISIS:—For the past several months I have been receiving regularly my copy of your magazine THE CRISIS and would like to take this opportunity of complimenting you on the fine magazine you are publishing.

I have greatly enjoyed your editorials and the varied articles appearing in the magazine and through them have gained a better and broader understanding of the problems confronting your people today.

May I extend my sincere best wishes for your continued success.

LEN L. CULBERTSON

Commissioner of Public Safety,
Duluth, Minn.

# One Million N.A.A.C.P. Seals for Sale

ANTICIPATING an unprecedented demand for the attractive Christmas seals issued each year by the N.A.A.C.P., the national office has ordered and is distributing 1,000,000 seals for the 1936 campaign.

The seals were designed by Richmond Barthé, talented young colored artist-sculptor. They show a choir boy singing Christmas carols and bearing the legend "Greetings—N.A.A.C.P." They come in the regular Christmas colors of red and green.

Up to the time of going to press more than 130 committees to sell seals have been appointed by N.A.A.C.P. branches throughout the country. In addition to these local committees many thousands of seals will be sold from the national office in New York.

The seals are suitable for use on all correspondence, gifts, packages and greeting cards and add a holiday touch to everything. Revenue goes to support the general work of the N.A.A.C.P.

The chairmen of the Christmas Seal committees, using the slogan "A Penny for Justice" are planning to distribute their seals in large as well as small lots to businesses, banks, insurance companies, factories, grocery stores, drug stores, clubs, churches, schools and other organized groups. Outstanding church workers and fraternal enthusiasts have indicated their cooperation with local seal sellers to make the 1936 sale the biggest in the history of the association. The mayors and other public officials of many cities are to be solicited.

The goal set for this year is $5,000 and from the way the seal chairmen are ordering seals it looks as though the goal will be attained and passed.

Baltimore, Md., which led the country last year, reporting a total sale slightly above $200, has named Mrs. Florence Snowden as chairman for the 1936 sale and as an indication of what she intends to do she has placed an order for 30,000 seals, or $300 worth.

There is friendly rivalry between the chairmen to see which branch will lead the sale this year. Among those who have ordered large lots of seals are: Mrs. Jennie H. Young, Detroit, Mich., $50; Robert Armfield, Springfield, Mass., $50; C. W. Boyd, Charleston, W. Va., $50; Mrs. Bessie S. Etherly, Louisville, Ky., $50; E. C. Richardson, Rockford, Ill., $60; N. A. Wilder, Richmond, Va., $100; Alfred L. Biddings, Statesville, N. C., $50; Mrs. D. A. Wissner, Oklahoma City, Okla., $50; and Mrs. Jennie Seabrook Johnson, New York City, $100.

Others who have ordered smaller lots are: A. A. Andrews, Canton, O.; Mrs. N. J. Asberry, Tacoma, Wash.; Miss Justina Spencer, Roanoke, Va.; Eugene Ellis, Beaumont, Tex.; Mrs. Ethel Fowler, West New Brighton, S. I.; Miss Amelia G. Anderson, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Louise Mason, Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. A. M. Parker, Pine Bluff, Ark.; C. C. Hubbard, Sedalia, Mo.; Mrs. Lillian Means, Gary, Ind.; Mrs. C. L. Mason, Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. Lillie Fowlkes, White Plains, N. Y.; Mrs. Raymond Jackson, Farrell, Pa.; Mrs. Laura B. Taylor, Montgomery, Ala.; Larnes Kellum, Portsmouth, O.; Mrs. Maude Brown, Galesburg, Ill.; Miss

(*Continued on page 378*)

*Rex Ingram, "De Lawd" of the Green Pastures is shown here purchasing N.A.A.C.P. Christmas seals from 4-year-old Otis Williamson, one of the cherubs in the play. Otis is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Williamson of New York City*

## Folk Cult

(*Continued from page* 364)

ward the work of Miss Hurston is easily explained on the same grounds. For when a Negro author describes her race with such a servile term as "Mules and Men," critical members of the race must necessarily evaluate the author as a literary climber.

But there is another viewpoint which recognizes the value of the past as well as the promise of the future. However archaic some cultural forms may appear, they are indissolubly a part of the racial heritage. We should oppose the vulgarity of those who would discard altogether the spirituals and the old dances as much as we oppose those clever sentimentalists who strive to make over the Negro according to their own likings. Recognizing fully that the same element which burned Harriet Beecher Stowe in effigy also buys tickets to hear Paul Robeson, we should rather use that troubled past as an implement for the future.

As a white man, I use the term "we" with all deference. But as a folklorist of a different school from Miss Peterkin, Miss Hurston, and Mr. Bradford, I am convinced that any culture divorced from its human origins must end in inglorious imitation. It is not the cultural traditions of the Negro which are inadequate; it is his lack of economic and political power which makes him the water-bearer of our moneyed Olympians.

### Struggle Gives New Impetus

Indeed, in this period of struggle for the liberation of twelve million people, it is all important that the cultural tradition progress with the advancement of the race. In the states where the Share Croppers' Union extends like an unbreakable network, the spirituals are being rewarded to fit the demands of a new situation. Nor should we, living on the eve of great class battles into which the Negro will be drawn inextricably, despise the work-songs. True, the traditional "Cap'n," wil become the capitalist while Angelo Herndon and Ralph Gray will probably replace Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey in the folk-myths. These are questions which will be decided by time and the perspective of events.

Negro folk culture can very well dispense with the professional collectors of songs and proverbs. But if the folklorists themselves wish to preserve any professional integrity, then they must cast their lot with the folk. The time has passed for haphazard collecting of queer idioms and simple tales. The time has come for the abolition of social factors which threaten the existence of all culture whether its source be white or black.

Any extensive development of Negro culture under capitalism is, of course, impossible. For precisely as the economic system becomes more chaotic, the Negro, as the constant scapegoat, will suffer physically and intellectually. We face the further danger of having the white folk-tradition used as a club in the hands of our potential Hitlers unless socially-minded writers and artists appropriate that tradition first. Certainly, the Negro culture will be damaged and further degraded unless the working-classes to which most Negroes belong, become the masters of the future.

Limitations of space prevent me from discussing the creative opportunities for the Negro in a collective America. I may use as a brief analogy the flowering of the folk-cultures in the Soviet Union. The growth of the American Negro culture has been too long stunted.

## Mussolini

(*Continued from page* 368)

said that he intends to put three hundred thousand Italians in Abyssinia. But judging from the number of Italians in the other African possessions, it doesn't seem possible that this aim can be achieved. It is very difficult to see just how Mussolini is to encourage three hundred thousand Italians to migrate into Abyssinia when Italy has held Eritrea for about fifty years and there are only four thousand Italians there—and less than one hundred of this number have come directly from Italy. Furthermore there is Tripoli, acquired in 1911, which, out of a population of seven-hundred-fifty thousand inhabitants, has not more than fifty thousand Italians.

Because of Mussolini's attempt to Italianize Tunis, which is probably the best territory in northern Africa, but which is held by the French, a conference was held between Laval and Mussolini at Rome in January, 1935. This conference resulted in the acquisition, by Mussolini, of two additional strips of territory in Africa; one strip south of Morocco (about 144,000 square kilometers with 800 inhabitants), and another strip along the southern frontier of Eritrea (about 800 square kilometers with a coastline of 20 kilometers and population of 1,000). Although not very much, this was an additional increase in Italy's African possessions. It was at this conference that Laval told Mussolini that as far as France was concerned it was all right for him to go ahead and take Ethiopia. Since then however, Laval has said he meant that Mussolini should stay within the bounds of international law and existing treaty agreements.

So the fact remains that Italy already had extensive possessions in Africa which Italians would not inhabit. Although Italian Somaliland and Eritrea are probably not so valuable for colonization or productive purposes as Abyssinia, it is doubtful if this incentive (if one could call it such), will be great enough to cause three hundred thousand Italians to emigrate there. Also, it has been estimated that Somaliland, with extensive irrigation projects, could be made very productive. Surely the cost of the campaign against Abyssinia would have been more than enough to carry out such a program.

Then too, granting that Mussolini will be able to get three hundred thousand Italians to go to Abyssinia, this would still not solve his problems, especially if he persists in his desire to increase the Italian population to sixty million inhabitants. Even if he is successful in completing the "bow" by linking Eritrea, Somaliland, and Abyssinia; and if he will be able to cut off Japan's exportation of cotton to Abyssinia, these accomplishments will still fall short of repaying Italy for the vigorous military campaign which has cost much money and human suffering. It is estimated that the war has cost Italy close to $800,000,000, and, as one international statesman has suggested, Il Duce could have purchased the territory now known as Portuguese Angola located on the west coast of Africa, south of the Belgian Congo, for the sum of $250,000,000 from Portugal. This would have supplied him with additional territory at a much smaller price and within the sanction of international law. This latter course would also have kept down the adverse international moral opinion which the African campaign has brought upon Mussolini and his people. Therefore, what appears superficially as an overwhelming victory for Il Duce and the Italian people, and what is being widely opinionated as such, is upon closer scrutiny nothing more than an actual fiasco.

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### Princeton Pays Tribute To Colored Trainer

A tribute to Dan Wheeler, who for more than 30 years was the trainer and rubber for Princeton athletic teams, was contained in the "Princeton Athletic News" for November 14. The article, written by Donald C. Stuart, Jr., is accompanied by a full page picture of Mr. Wheeler. The rubber and friend of many a Princeton athlete died August 19. Mr. Wheeler was born July 3, 1883 in Georgetown, D. C. and came to Princeton in 1906.

# Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

### 224 Congressmen Pledge Aid to Anti-lynch Law

Up to November 13 a tabulation by the N.A.A.C.P. of the congressmen who won in the November 3 election showed that 224 of them have indicated in some way that they will support federal anti-lynching legislation and will work against discrimination in the civil service, in employment and in relief.

Some of these 224 signed a formal pledge sent them by the N.A.A.C.P.; some wrote letters stating their support of the chief objectives in their own words; some signed the petition for a Democratic caucus to consider the anti-lynching bill in the last Congress; some signed the petition to discharge the committee holding up the anti-lynching bill; and some introduced anti-lynching bills themselves. Any one of these actions is an indication that the congressman is friendly toward federal anti-lynching legislation.

### North Carolina Citizens Win Fight to Vote

Upon orders from L. P. McClendon, chairman of the state board of elections, the registrar in Northampton County, N. C., allowed Miss Amanda Peele and Miss Naomi Person to vote in the November 3 election. Miss Peele and others had been denied the right to register last spring and again on October 24 because the registrar stated that they did not satisfy the educational requirements of the North Carolina law. Miss Peele is a college graduate and an instructor in Hampton Institute, Virginia. The action of Chairman McClendon was taken upon complaint from North Carolina citizens and upon telegraphic protest to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings by the N.A.A.C.P. in New York.

### Mobile Postmaster Passes Up Negroes

Postmaster William B. Taylor of Mobile, Ala., has passed over two colored men who are eligible on the civil service list and appointed two whites within the past three months. Three months ago the first three on the list included a white man in second place. He was appointed. That moved the colored men to first and second place with a white man in third place. When a second opening occurred November 1, he appointed the white man in third place, ignoring the colored men in first and second places respectively. A protest has been lodged by the N.A.A.C.P. with the post office department in Washington.

### Wins Important Suit Against Railroad

An important decision against the Santa Fe railroad was won in October in Los Angeles by Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., president of the Los Angeles branch of the N.A.A.C.P., as counsel for Miss Marcella Robinson of New York City.

Miss Robinson sued the Santa Fe because it refused to sell her a berth from Los Angeles to Chicago on one of its fine trains, the California Limited. The jury awarded Miss Robinson $5( damages.

The case arose out of an incident April 11, 1935. Miss Robinson, who had come to Los Angeles on account of the funeral of her father, telephoned the Santa Fe on the morning of April 11 and reserved a berth to Chicago. When she arrived at the station to board the train she went to the window to pick up her berth and was told by the agent that she could not have it because colored people could not ride on that train.

The Santa Fe lawyers had the case moved to a federal court on the ground that the railroad corporation was a citizen of another state. The railroad lawyers also asked for a jury trial, evidently believing that a jury would not support a colored person against the railroad whereas a judge might do so. The jury was out one hour and brought in the verdict, guilty with damages.

The legal victory of Mr. Griffith is a most significant one because the Santa Fe railroad has been guilty for years of gross discrimination against colored people in the matter of pullman accommodations. For years the finest train on the Santa Fe was the California Limited and it was almost impossible for colored people to purchase a berth on the train without trickery, either in Chicago or Los Angeles or in cities enroute. Later the Sante Fe added a still finer train known as The Chief, and the railroad has continued its policy of excluding colored people from this train which is all-pullman. It is believed that the victory of Mr. Griffith against the railroad will encourage colored people who choose to ride the Santa Fe between Chicago and Los Angeles to insist upon their rights.

### Battle Over Oklahoma Ballot Continues

A new trial testing the registration laws of Oklahoma has been entered in the case of I. W. Lane against registration officials of Red Bird, Okla.

Lane filed a damage suit for $10,000 on October 27, 1934, alleging "conspiracy" in denying him the right to register. Judgment was won by the defendants and the registration laws upheld. Judge Williams failed to enter the judgment on the records and was cited by the tenth federal circuit court of appeals at Denver, to explain why he failed to do so. The registration laws of the state require a citizen to register at the first opportunity afforded after establishing residence. It is claimed that the law has been applied impartially to both Negroes and whites in Wagoner County where Red Bird is located. Charles Chandler, employed by the N.A.A.C.P., is the attorney in the case.

### Walter White Scores School Inequalities in CBS Radio Speech

"Negroes, too, love life and want to live it as decent, normal human beings, willing to shoulder the burdens and responsibilities which are the lot of other Americans, but asking also that they be given, not special favors, but opportunity to learn and earn without additional handicaps imposed solely because of color and color prejudice."

The quotation is an excerpt from Walter White's speech over a nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting system from 7:00 to 7:15 p.m. on November 6. It was the opening feature of the nation-wide series of mass meetings staged by the youth councils and college chapters of the N.A.A.C.P. on November 12. A flood of letters into the national office has indicated the tremendous interest of the listeners. Letters and contributions have been received from all over the country from such widely separated communities as St. Augustine, Fla.; Cambridge, Mass.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Riverdale, N. Y.; Huron, S. D.; Burgin, Ky.; Plainfield, N. J.; Fargo, N. D.; Ocean Park, Calif.; Sanford, Fla.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Kensington, Md.; and Springfield, Mass.; besides many others. They are still coming in and many of the writers are white.

The purpose of these meetings was

(1) to inform and arouse youth about the glaring educational inequalities which Negro students face, both nationally and locally, and the national efforts of the N.A.A.C.P. to combat these conditions; and (2) to focus the attention of American educators, public officials, parents and other citizens on these inequalities during American Education Week at a time when all America was concerned with the educational problem. (3) To do something about the problem by raising funds to support the national educational program of the N.A.A.C.P., and to organize city-wide youth committees against educational inequalities, to cooperate with existing organizations in combating local inequalities.

We can look back with pride upon what we have accomplished thus far; and we can look forward with increased enthusiasm to our next effort, the nation-wide youth demonstration against lynching next February.

It is too early, as THE CRISIS goes to press, to give a complete report on what was accomplished. From the reports already in, we know successful meetings were held in Mobile, Ala.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, New Rochelle, and Albany, N. Y.; Cleveland, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Gary, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Roanoke, Va.; and Chicago, Ill. Lincoln University and Cheney Teachers College are among the college chapters which have already reported large meetings. Contributions to the education defense fund collected at the meetings are being received daily. The total amount will be announced in the next issue of THE CRISIS.

Thurgood Marshall, on the legal staff of the N.A.A.C.P., addressed the mass meetings at Cheney Teachers College and at Lincoln University on November 12. On the following evening he addressed an overflow meeting in Brooklyn, N. Y., staged by the Brooklyn youth council. To draw attention to local conditions, the Brooklyn meeting presented Carson Baker of the Mayor's Commission on Harlem, appointed after the Harlem riots in March, 1935. He was followed by Edward Lawrence, of the youth council, who discussed conditions in Brooklyn and presented specific resolutions to the audience for endorsement.

A dramatic skit based on the Murray vs. U. of Maryland case was staged by a cast of students from Columbia University, New York University, Brooklyn College, City College, St. John's College and Long Island University. This served as a dramatic introduction of Mr. Marshall, counsel in the Murray case, who dealt with the national education campaign of the N.A.A.C.P.

THE CRISIS was sold and a large collection taken up for contributions to the educational defense fund of the association.

## Branch News

### MEETINGS

**Rabbi speaks.** The monthly meeting of the **Marion county, W. Va.,** branch was held November 1 in the auditorium of the Dunbar high school. The guest speaker was Rabbi Avery Jonah Grossfield of Temple Beth-El of Fairmount. His subject was "Must We All Be Alike?". The general public was invited.

**Recital.** The coloratura soprano, Lillian Evanti, gave a recital under the auspices of the **Media, Pa.,** branch, October 16 at the Media high school. Miss Evanti has appeared in operatic roles and as soloist with symphony orchestras. She has also been a guest soloist at the White House.

**Educator speaks.** Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown addressed the **Charleston, W. Va.,** branch October 11 at the Carnet high school. The auditorium was filled to capacity with colored and white listeners. Dr. Brown spoke of the challenging ideals of justice that have influenced her, reminding the audience that the race problem is fundamentally a human problem. She paid a tribute to Mr. T. G. Nutter, president of the branch.

**Play presented.** A religious play, "The Forgotten Man," was given at the monthly meeting of the **Charleston, W. Va.,** branch, October 11 at the Simpson M. E. Church. Miss Alice V. Diamond directed it. The music was in charge of Dr. Dennis Smith and Miss Ann Gamble.

**Plan style show.** The **Licking County** branch of **Newark, Ohio,** held its annual style show and dance November 15 to raise money for the activities of the association.

**Welfare official speaks.** The woman's auxiliary of the **Charleston, W. Va.,** branch heard Mrs. Mae S. Stratton, director of the crippled children division of the state department of public welfare, October 18. The meeting was conducted at the home of Mrs. A. H. Brown. A business session preceded the address of Mrs. Stratton.

**Card party.** The **Youngstown, Ohio,** branch had a public card party October 19 to raise money for the work of the local N.A.A.C.P.

The **Little Rock, Ark.,** branch met October 11 at the Congregational church.

*Above are shown the directors, team captains and workers in the successful Richmond, Va., N.A.A.C.P. branch membership campaign. One thousand new members were secured. Mrs. Ora B. Stokes headed the women's division and the Rev. Joseph Hill, pastor of Second Baptist church, headed the men's division. The campaign was directed by Mrs. Mayme McDougald Brown. Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the branch is seated above in the center*

**Committee meets.** The nominating committee of the local N.A.A.C.P. of **Youngstown, Ohio,** met October 23 at the West Federal Y.W.C.A., preceding the regular meeting and election of the branch.

**Non-partisan forum.** Under the auspices of the local N.A.A.C.P. of **Plainfield, N. J.,** a non-partisan political forum was held October 23 at Reform Hall. Music for the meeting was provided by the Calvary Baptist church choir.

**Express appreciation.** Leaflets thanking Congressman William H. Sutphin for supporting the federal anti-lynching bill were distributed by the **New Brunswick, N. J.,** branch at a meeting October 20.

**Public relief discussed.** The subject of public relief from the days of the English poor laws to the relief agencies of today was discussed at a meeting of the **Stamford, Conn.,** branch held October 23 in Elks Hall. A paper by Mrs. Mary Y. Mumford, director of the local welfare department, was read by Mrs. Ruth Nicholson, secretary. Mrs. H. Towne, supervisor of the department, answered questions and was given a rising vote of thanks. The president, the Rev. D. D. Davis, expressed the appreciation of the association for the interest of the officials. Randolph Maize, chairman of the legal committee, was responsible for the presence of the welfare officials. Mrs. Isabelle Holmes, a member of the special committee, was praised for her accomplishments. Mrs. Daisy Pelman is head of this committee.

The **White Plains, N. Y.,** branch held its regular monthly meeting October 25 at the Martine avenue Y.M.C.A.

**Officers elected.** The **Media, Pa.,** branch met November 3 to elect officers for the ensuing year. The meeting was held in Campbell A.M.E. church. Grant Freeman has been acting president since the death of George Somerville.

**Lectures by Houston.** Charles H. Houston, legal representative of the N.A.A.C.P., addressed the members of the **Monrovia, Calif.,** branch October 20 in the Zion A.M.E. church. The members meet once a month. The other speaker of the evening was Robert Burns, editor of the **Covina Citizen.**

Charles H. Houston, special counsel for the N.A.A.C.P., gave a lecture October 4 at First A.M.E. church, Oakland, Calif., under the auspices of the **Alameda** branch of the association. The subject of Mr. Houston's lecture was "Problems of Negro Education." The Rev. D. G. Hill, Jr., is pastor of the church.

**Public invited. Bakersfield, Calif.,** citizens were invited to attend a mass meeting in Cains A.M.E. Church October 15 to hear Charles H. Houston, special counsel for the N.A.A.C.P. Mr. Houston is a former member of the editorial board of the Harvard Law Review, a Sheldon travelling fellow in law at Harvard university and special investigator on contact of the Negro with the administration of justice in a study financed by the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Houston, before coming to the N.A.A.C.P., was vice-dean of the Howard university Law School.

The **Stockton, Calif.,** branch heard an address by Charles H. Houston at the A.M.E. church, October 12

The **Monterey, Calif.,** branch heard Charles H. Houston, legal representative of the N.A.A.C.P., at a meeting held October 16.

The **San Diego, Calif.,** branch met October 25 in the Bethel Baptist church to hear an address by Charles H. Houston, legal representative of the N.A.A.C.P. The local organization, in its program, has endeavored to promote beter understanding between racial groups through education.

**Speaks on equality.** Charles H. Houston was the principal speaker at a meeting of the **Santa Barbara, Calif.,** branch October 22 at Trinity Episcopal church parish house. His subject was "The Battleground of Equality." A program of songs and music was part of the evening's entertainment to which the public was invited. Claude Allen is president of the local branch.

**Re-elect officers.** The **Port Huron, Mich.,** branch held its annual election recently and the present officers were re-elected: Robert M. Evans, president; the Rev. L. L. Strickland, vice-president; Mrs. J. R. Ware, treasurer; and Leroy King, secretary.

Mrs. Leroy King's death in October is deeply mourned by the branch and members of the community.

## POLITICS

**Support pledged.** Dr. Leon W. Scott, president of the **New Rochelle, N. Y.,** branch, recently announced that Homer A. Stebbins, candidate for Congress, had pledged his support for all anti-lynching legislation if elected to Congress. He also promised to vote against all measures fostering discrimination.

**Mock trial.** The **Philadelphia, Pa.,** branch affiliated with the local Herndon Defense Committee, held a mock trial for Angelo Herndon, October 27, in the Tindley Methodist Temple. Herndon is out on bail pending his appeal from a 20-year sentence for the distribution of Communist literature.

**Candidate.** E. D. Williams, president of the **Dona Ana county, N. M.,** branch, was a candidate for the office of county clerk on the Republican ticket, during the recent campaign. Mr. Williams has been operating the Star Barber shop for 40 years and also runs a farm.

**Women hear N.A.A.C.P. representative.** The **Peoria, Ill.,** Council of Church Women heard Mrs. Marie Sublette of the local N.A.A.C.P., discuss the "Negro's Position in America" at their annual Missionary Institute held during October.

## CAMPAIGNS

**Form branch.** Plans to organize a branch at **Peekskill, N. Y.,** are under way. The following campaign workers are promoting the membership drive; Stanley Peterson, Jr., M. Weldon Fields, Charles Greene, Mrs. Alfred Puryear, Miss Molly Demond, Macon Rabb and Mrs. J. A. M. Stevenson. Helen Howard is in charge of literature distribution and other information.

The 1936-37 concert and lecture series of the **Springfield, Ill.,** branch was opened October 23, by Master Oland Caston of Chicago, 15 year old pianist, who is a student at the Chicago Musical College. Although only 15 years old, Master Gaston recently won his fifth consecutive scholarship at the musical college. The entire program of the series has not been completed for the season.

Mrs. Anna Robinson who has been chairman of the membership campaign during the past year has been a great stimulus to the branch. She has taken in nearly fifty members through her own efforts and has sold several subscriptions to The Crisis.

**Pageant to feature campaign.** Opening the fall campaign for new members, the **Richmond, Va.,** branch will stage a pageant directed by Mrs. Ella Carter. The first mass meeting in the drive was held October 15 at the Second Baptist church with Miss Juanita E. Jackson, youth council secretary, as the speaker of the evening.

Leaders in the work of obtaining new members are: Mrs. Mayme McDougald Brown, Dr. Joseph T. Hill of the men's division; and Mrs. Ora B. Stokes, in charge of the women's division. Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the branch, declared that 100 workers will be enlisted and their goal will be 1,000 new members.

**Organize branch. Wooster, Ohio,** colored and white people have recently organized a branch of the N.A.A.C.P. The first meeting was held October 16 in the Second Baptist church.

**Summary for 1936.** The **St. Louis, Mo.,** branch of the N.A.A.C.P. reports the following activities for 1936:

Assistance in fighting the case of Lloyd L. Gaines versus the University of Missouri which seeks to have Negroes admitted to the law school there,—the state supports that university though no professional school is provided for Negroes; protesting police brutality against Negroes on several occasions,—the police savagely beat Mrs. Arizona Chapman and they charged her with two offenses. The branch successfully defended her. The branch is supporting the fight for more equal distribution of library facilities in St. Louis, cooperating with the National Negro Congress and sending an observer to the Chicago meeting; sending three delegates to the national convention of the association at Baltimore; sending letters and telegrams to congressmen urging favorable action on matters vital to the N.A.A.C.P.; presenting the following persons at meetings; Messrs. H. S. Blackiston, Charles H. Houston, F. Luther Merry, Sidney Williams, Thomas Hennings, Jr., L. C. Dyer, Rev. S. M. Riley and Father William Mark. The branch is opening and maintaining a branch office; assisting in securing high school facilities for Negro pupils in South Kinloch; protesting against the erection of a grammar school on the playground next to Vashion high school; removal of discriminatory signs from lavatory facilities in the new federal building at 12th and Market streets; protesting against discrimination in PWA projects and summary discharge of Negro foremen. It is publishing a quarterly journal; protesting against "No Colored" signs at Cliff Cave; holding three mass meetings to arouse sentiment in favor of the N.A.A.C.P. program; has an enrollment of 1,000 members.

**Advancement week. Shreveport, La.,** church, professional and business leaders and the **Shreveport Sun,** united with the local N.A.A.C.P. branch in promoting Negro Advancement week October 18-25. The branch pushed its drive for 1,500 members with programs for each day of the week held at the various churches, emphasizing better homes, schools, business and churches. The association had a speakers' bureau which sent representatives to forty churches.

Among those who took part in the program on better homes were: the Rev. M. M. Flynn, the Rev. J. S. Williams and the Rev. J. R. Tetledge. Speakers on business problems were: C. M. E. Temple, M. L. Collins, Dr. E. L. Dickson and Mrs. Dorothy W. Sims. Mrs. Olive C. Thomas and Miss Carrie Powell spoke on the development of music at Wednesday's meeting. Creating jobs for Negroes was the subject of Dr. W. G. Alston's address. G. H. Taylor addressed the meeting of

October 23 on the attitude of Negro youth. W. A. Warmsley, local business and civic leader, was prominent in the campaign for new members. He has already secured 100 members.

The local newspaper, the **Shreveport Sun**, gave the association an entire page of publicity.

EDUCATION

**Member of citizens advisory committee.** Mrs. Evelyn A. Scott of **New Rochelle, N. Y.**, representing the N. A. A. C. P., is a member of the citizens advisory committee which recently made a report on educational costs and results of the New Rochelle schools, to the president of the board of education.

**WPA and city to build high school.** The **Richmond, Va.**, branch of the N.A.A.C.P. has been successful in obtaining grants from the federal and local governments to build a new Negro high school. The WPA provides 45 per cent of the total cost, 55 per cent being provided by the city.

Arlington county is also to have a junior high school at Arlington and an elementary school at Highland Park, both to be paid for in the proportion of 45 per cent by the federal government and the balance to be obtained by a bond issue.

PROTESTS

**Protest assault.** The local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. at **Far Rockaway, N. Y.**, joined with other organizations in holding a mass meeting to protest the alleged brutal beating by a policeman of an Inwood woman and youth making his home with her. The meeting was held October 23 at which a committee was named to take up the matter with police officials. Dr. A. A. Marrow of the N.A.A.C.P. was made chairman.

## N.A.A.C.P. Seals

(*Continued from page 373*)

Hazel Greene, Corona, N. Y.; Miss Myrtle McDonald, Albuquerque, N. M.; Augustus Turnipseed, Flint, Mich.; Miss Rosetta Hanks, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Miss Beatrice Harmon, Chester, Pa.; N. J. Henderson, Bloomington, Ill.; Mrs. Hazel B. Brooks, Annapolis, Md.; Mrs. Mabel Fields, Omaha, Neb.; Miss Lillian Lockett, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. John H. Bronk, Albany, N. Y.; Charles Brown and Herschel Irons, Lansing, Mich.; George Winslow, Auburn, N. Y.; Nathan Waters, Alleghany Valley, Pa.; Westerfield Millon, Kankakee, Ill.; Mrs. J. H. Shorter, Asheville, N. C.; Miss Bessie Thomas, Albany, Ga.; Mrs. Rosa L. Randall, East St. Louis, Ill.; C. B. Lenox, Alameda County, Calif.; Miss Adele Walker, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Miss Hazel A. Augustine, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Mrs. Carrie Pharr, Concord, N. C.; Mrs. Frances Hanger, Springfield, Ill.; Miss Irene Jackson, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Leroy King, Port Huron, Mich.; Mrs. Ethel Winn, Media, Pa.; Robert H. Wheeler, Newark, N. J.;

(*Continued on page 380*)

# N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council News

### Youth Demonstration Against Lynching Feb. 12

Under the leadership of J. G. St. Clair Drake of Dillard university, who is chairman of the National Youth Committee Against Lynching of the N.A.A.C.P., the youth councils and college chapters throughout the country will sponsor a nation-wide demonstration against lynching Friday, February 12, 1937, Lincoln's birthday. This will mark the second national youth activity in the N.A.A.C.P. youth program during the first year's efforts of the emerging youth movement of the Association. The demonstration will be featured by "no more lynching" parades, mass meetings, soap box meetings, student rallies on college campuses and a nation-wide broadcast.

All of the adult as well as youth members of the Association on that day will wear black arm bands as a dramatic sign of mourning for all those victims who have been lynched. Anti-lynching flags such as the one used by the national office recently will be erected in over 200 communities throughout America. The purposes of this demonstration are:

(a) To enlist youth groups in a national demonstration of their solidarity in the fight for Negro rights.

(b) To demonstrate to legislators and the general public that a large number of people are serious in their demands for anti-lynching legislation, and that they wish to make a determined protest against the measures used to defeat such legislation.

(c) To offer a channel through which the voice of black and white youths throughout the country might be heard in a demand for a lynchless America.

While the youth councils and college chapters will lead this demonstration, civic, religious, fraternal and social organizations—white and black—will be active participants. The slogan of this demonstration is "For a Lynchless America." On January 1 under the direction of Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, "Stop Lynching" buttons will be sold throughout the country in a nation-wide campaign. The youth councils and college chapters will participate in the sale of these buttons.

### Youth Groups Organizing

Organization committees of young people interested in forming college chapters and youth councils of the Association are rapidly developing. To date, the total number of youth councils is 77 in 23 states and 77 cities. Four youth councils have charters from past years; 14 have applied for charters, and 59 are organization committees. Two college chapters received charters in past years; 1 chapter applied for a charter, and 38 have college chapter organization committees. This new spurt in organization activity is due to the impetus received in the youth section of the annual conference of the Association at Baltimore June 29-July 5, where 217 youth delegates from 10 states and 31 cities outlined their aims in terms of the general program of the Association, set concrete organization goals for 1936–1937, and outlined a national youth program. The youth groups are working along four fronts: (a) For equal educational opportunities, (b) for equal economic opportunities, (c) for civil liberties, (d) for physical security against lynching.

Already one of the national youth activities has been held in the educational field, when on November 12 there was a nation-wide series of youth mass meetings protesting educational inequalities. February 12, 1937 will mark the observance of the second national youth activity—the nation-wide youth demonstration against lynching. The middle of March, 1937 will mark a series of legal defense mass meetings throughout the country in which youth groups of the Association will raise funds for the support of the legal defense cases of the Association and the cases of Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys. This will mark the national youth activity in the field of civil liberty. Then in the field of equal economic opportunities a drive will be made to study and organize if possible student cooperatives on college campuses. In local communities, "buy where you can work" movements will be sponsored, surveys of economic opportunities for Negro youth will be made, and employment committees will be formed whereby the youth groups of the Association will seek to break down racial barriers in avenues of employment. Besides these national youth activities, youth groups of the Association will engage in specific local activities which will meet community needs.

Then in June, 1937, over one thousand delegates are expected to gather at the youth section of the Twenty-eighth Annual Conference of the Association in Detroit, Michigan.

MEETINGS

**Organize branch.** The **Charleston, W. Va.**, branch met at the First Baptist church November 15 to discuss the organization of a youth council group and to

hear Miss Juanita E. Jackson, leader of the youth movement of the N.A.A.C.P.

**Organization planned.** The **Roanoke, Va.,** branch met October 28 to organize a youth council group. The program of the young people's branch will emphasize interracial education, understanding and cooperation. They will have meetings to inform young people about political, social, educational and economic problems confronting the American Negro.

**Discuss racial prejudices.** On December 3. Christian young people's groups of **Staten Island, N. Y.,** will hold a rally to discuss "Interracial Prejudices." The N.A.A.C.P. is represented on the program committee by Miss Evelyn Morris and Nathan Du John.

**White Plains organizes.** Edward Lawrence will speak at **White Plains, N. Y.,** on November 22 in the campaign to establish a youth council under the leadership of William Butler. Dr. Errold D. Collymore, the senior branch president, is cooperating in the movement.

**Youth secretary speaks.** Juanita Jackson, special assistant to the secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., addressed the **Washington, D. C.** youth council at a meeting on November 13.

**Roanoke organizes.** A youth council was organized in **Roanoke, Va.,** on November 1 under the leadership of W. C. Rose, secretary of the senior branch. Ira Wormack was elected president, and Miss Pauline Akers, secretary. Dean William Pickens, of the national office, will address the group December 8.

**Junior youth council organized.** Under the leadership of Miss Nettie J. Asberry, secretary of the senior branch, a junior youth council was organized in **Tacoma, Wash.** Twenty young people have also been secured to organize a youth council.

**Rochester, Pa., meeting.** The **Rochester, Pa.,** youth council staged a youth mass meeting against educational inequalities on November 12. Miss Virginia Board is corresponding secretary.

**Youth work chairman elected.** Mrs. Cleo Taylor, of the **Lansing, Mich.,** branch, has been elected Youth Work Chairman of the Michigan State Conference of Branches.

**Interracial meeting.** The **Albany, N. Y.,** youth council reports a successful interracial educational forum held November 8. K. Leroy Irvis is president of the group. Miss Genevieve Williams, corresponding secretary, has sent in the group's application for a charter.

**Youngsters enrolled.** Mrs. Cary Jacobs of **Indianapolis, Ind.,** has enrolled 158 children between 11 and 13 years of age in the junior youth council of the Indianapolis branch of the N.A.A.C.P. The Attucks branch library has given the N.A.A.C.P. children a large room in which to hold their meetings.

**Lansing, Mich.** The youth council is preparing to make a fight against the barring of Negro teachers in the public school system.

**Chicago, Ill.** The youth council is one of the most active youth groups in the city. It holds monthly open meetings with speakers discussing the various problems which Negro youth face in Chicago. An educational mass meeting was held on November 12.

**Richmond, Va.** The youth council under the enthusiastic presidency of Miss Naomi Wilder is hoping to sell $100 worth of Christmas seals. The group also held an educational mass meeting November 12.

## COLLEGE CHAPTERS

The **Morgan College** chapter organization committee of the N.A.A.C.P. in Baltimore, Md., has launched a membership drive under the leadership of Milton Branson, chairman.

Ralph Latimer is president of the **Paine College** chapter of the association in Augusta, Ga. An educational mass meeting was held on the campus November 4. S. L. McCoy spoke on the educational program of the association.

The **Howard University** college chapter was addressed by Juanita E. Jackson from the national office, Friday, November 13

A college chapter was organized at **West Virginia State** College on November 15. Miss Juanita E. Jackson addressed the faculty and students on that evening.

The **Fisk University** college chapter was addressed by Miss Jackson on November 17. Clarence Reid is chairman of the college chapter organization committee.

The college chapter of the **Cheyney State Teachers College** was addressed by Miss Juanita E. Jackson on October 18. Louis Comegys is president of the chapter. This chapter will celebrate its twentieth anniversary in 1937. It is the oldest existing chapter of the association. Miss Evangeline Hall is the faculty adviser of the group.

**Lincoln University, Pa.** The college chapter, under the leadership of Ulysses Glover, executive secretary, is raising funds to carry into the courts the fight against segregation in the moving picture theatre at Oxford, Pa. Over $60 has been raised through donations of fraternities and other campus organizations. Thurgood Marshall addressed the student mass meeting against educational inequalities on November 12 at 8:00 p.m.

**Talladega College.** Miss Juanita E. Jackson addressed the college chapter on November 20.

**West Virginia State College.** The faculty and student body were addressed on Sunday, November 15, by Miss J. E. Jackson. A college chapter was organized.

## BRANCH NEWS

**Michigan State Conference.** Saginaw was host to the branches in Michigan October 31-Nov. 1. The delegates from Detroit were the state president, Henry Sweet, Messrs. Blount and Dent, and Mrs. Beasley, the Misses Henderson and Lacey; from Flint, Dr. C. E. Walden, president of the branch; from Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Taylor; from Saginaw, Dr. U. S. Bagley, the branch president, Dr. Miles and Mr. Young. Port Huron was represented by its president, Robert M. Evans. The Saturday evening dinner and the mass meeting Sunday afternoon in Bethel A.M.E. church were attended by good delegations from several cities. President Sweet made the principal address at the mass meeting. Among the resolutions adopted was one pledging support and cooperation to the educational campaign of the association.

**Aids Scottsboro.** The Los Angeles branch contributed $15 to the Scottsboro Defense Committee during October.

**Election board member.** Leroy King, secretary of the Port Huron, Mich., branch served as a member of the election board on November 3, being the first colored person to work in this capacity.

**Legal Defense fund.** The Ohio state board of directors of the N.A.A.C.P. and the legal redress committee met recently in Akron to plan a campaign for legal defense funds. A social affair is planned for the near future. The legal redress committee is composed of the following attorneys: William T. McKnight, 2d Toledo, chairman; William Howard and Maynard Dickerson, Youngstown; Emmer Lancaster, Akron; Chester K. Gillespie, Cleveland; and Thoedore Berry, Cincinnati. Others present were A. A. Andrews, Canton, state president; Mrs. Hazel Tindall, Massillon; Jesse Dickinson, Columbus; Mr. Durham, Dayton; and Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, Cleveland. Dr. and Mrs. Robinson of Youngstown, Dr. and Mrs. Walker of Canton, and Mrs. Dorothy Gillespie of Cleveland also attended the meeting.

**Separate classrooms.** Miss L. Pearl Mitchell spoke to a meeting of the Mansfield, O., branch October 16 and reports that in that city the colored school children are confined to two rooms in the school and are taught by colored teachers. The white children have the rest of the school and are taught by white teachers.

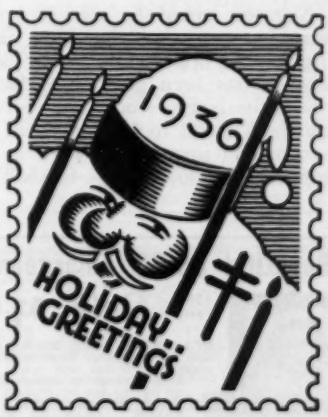
**Will appoint teacher.** The superintendent of schools of Kent, O., spoke to the N.A.A.C.P. branch there October 25 and promised to appoint a colored teacher in the school system as soon as one qualifies. Miss L. Pearl Mitchell of Cleveland was also a speaker at the meeting.

## Two Negro Authors on Home Library List

At the New York Times national book fair at Rockefeller Center in November 700 books selected as being suitable for a home library contained two books by Negro authors: "Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington; and "Along This Way," by James Weldon Johnson. The book list contains the work of authors of all times all over the world.

## Slogan Contest

The decision of the judges in the national slogan contest for the youth councils of the N.A.A.C.P. was not available in time for this issue and will be announced in the January issue. A prize of $25 will be awarded for the best slogan.

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## Football Stars

(*Continued from page 363*)

but that did not prevent him from giving Holland a fair chance.

The other performer in the East is Edward Williams, halfback at New York university, who was a star of the Mt. Vernon, N. Y., high school team. Williams is a sophomore who is playing his first year in college competition. He is a powerful line plunger who bids fair to become a great player for the Violets. Williams made history in October when he played almost the full game against the team of the University of North Carolina. The southern team made no protest over his playing and he was well treated on the field.

London Gant, at the University of Cincinnati, is turning in again this year an outstanding performance as a fullback. This is his last year of competition. At Western Reserve University in Cleveland Frank (Doc) Kelker has been doing spectacular work as an end. He has scored nine touchdowns for the Red Cats, the latest being on a 40-yard pass in the West Virginia game won by Western Reserve, 7–0.

College football, from this review, has a goodly number of Negro stars on its major teams. The colored boys are conspicuous by their absence from the teams of the large Catholic universities such as Holy Cross, Fordham, Villanova and Notre Dame. These Catholic schools are in the North and cannot plead that state laws prevent them from enrolling Negro students. Yet a dark brother is not to be found upon their campuses. Princeton still holds proudly aloof, with no Negro permitted in its classrooms, much less in its football togs. It is a rich man's school and few Negroes would be able to enter, anyway, but even those few have never been given the opportunity of enrolling. Where he has been given the chance, however, the Negro student has proved he can be a credit to his college in the classroom and in athletics, even in the biggest college show of all—football.

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## N.A.A.C.P. Seals

(*Continued from page 378*)

and Leroy Williams, Newport, R. I.

Other Christmas Seal chairmen who have been appointed by the branches are: J. J. Green, Birmingham, Ala.; E. Price, Dothan, Ala.; W. A. Perry, Tucson, Ariz.; Mrs. Elizabeth St. Charles Edwards, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Olivia M. Cobb, Monrovia, Calif.; Mrs. Evelyn Smyth, Monterey, Calif.; Mrs. A. Gregory, Needles, Calif.; Mrs. Mattie Moore, Sacramento, Calif.; Mrs. Anna Bozeman, San Francisco, Calif.; Miss Teora Purnell, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Walter Austin, Stockton, Calif.; Peter Williams, Vallejo, Calif.; Mrs. Ruth Nicholson, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Laura P. Carson, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Ila Griffin, Mims, Fla.; Mrs. Ida Henderson, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Ada Smith, Rome, Ga.; Mrs. Cary Jacobs, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Adelaide S. Turner, Muncie, Ind.; J. Roberts, Davenport, Ia.; Mrs. Jerusha Johnson, Hugoton, Kans.; Mrs. S. C. Mannon, Newton, Kans.; Elisha Scott, Topeka, Kans.; Mrs. H. L. McClanahan, Monroe, La.; G. H. Taylor, Shreveport, La.; Louis E. Pasco, Boston, Mass.; Miss Delores Greene, Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. Edna Parks, Springfield, Mo.; Dr. C. M. Powell, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Hortense Thomas, Bayonne, N. J.; Mrs. Mary E. Woody, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Lillian Graves, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Mrs. Pauline Turner Davis, New York, N. Y.; Miss Marione L. Southerland, Durham, N. C.; Mrs. Willie Allen, Akron, O.; Mrs. Beatrice Reese, Alliance, O.; Mrs. Kathleen Cannady, Cincinnati, O.; Miss Eugenia Murrell, Cleveland, O.; Miss Pearl Cato, Dover, O.; Mrs. Samuel Jones, Mansfield, O.; Elzy V. Adams, Massillon, O.; Mrs.

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Among those who have volunteered to individually sell seals are J. E. Briggs, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. Harriett Lane Granger, Bordentown, N. J.; and Mrs. Adele Walker, Chattanooga, Tenn.

### Writes For Etude

Shirley Graham has an article in the November *Etude* on Negro spirituals. Miss Graham will be remembered as the author of the opera "Tom Tom."


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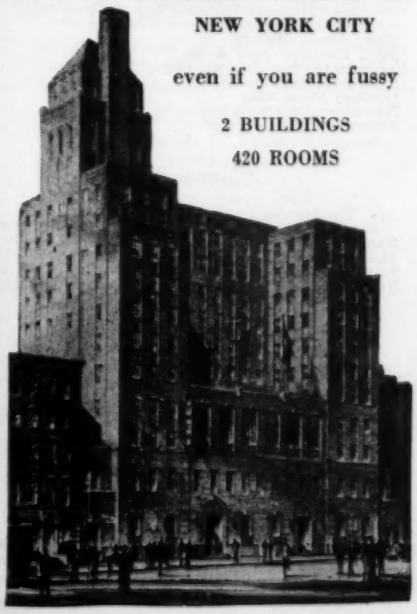

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The CRISIS is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and is published at 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

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*Note:* One of the persons nominated is out of the country and had not returned in time for the Nominating Committee to ascertain if he would serve; and therefore his name will be announced later when this information shall have been secured.

These nominations will be voted on at the Annual Business Meeting of the Association to be held on Monday, January 4.

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Dr. Louis T. Wright

## Official Notice of Business Meeting

The Annual Business Meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held on Monday, January 4, 1937, at 2:00 p.m., at the offices of the Association, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

At this meeting will be submitted reports of officers. Nominations for members of the board of directors will be voted upon.


# BUY N. A. A. C. P. CHRISTMAS SEALS

Designed by the young Negro artist-sculptor, Richmond Barthé.

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Sold each year to help carry on the fight against prejudice, inequality and injustice.

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Put them on your holiday packages, gifts, greeting cards, letters.

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Books of 200, $2. Any amount may be purchased at 1c each. Send money orders, checks or stamps for the number desired to

**National Association for the Advancement of Colored People**

**69 Fifth Avenue** **NEW YORK, N. Y.**

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# Give These Youngsters A Chance!

Somewhere along the road of life most of us had a hard time. If we happened to be colored like these babies, we had a few *extra* hard times.

What does America hold for these tots?

What kind of schools? Health facilities?

What kind of housing and neighborhoods and recreation?

Can they study medicine, law or nursing?

Will young huskies, grown to manhood, be able to own a farm, run an engine, rear skyscrapers, build roads, make overcoats or do a hundred other things and get the same rewards as others?

Will they have a just share in both the responsibilities and privileges of government?

Can they enjoy their leisure time in peace, without insult and humiliation as they go about their country?

Will they have an opportunity to build a measure of security for *their* children?

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Write your own answers out of your own experience or that of your friends. Sooner or later they will need outside, ORGANIZED aid to batter down the barriers of prejudice.

There is one organization which for 25 years has been fighting to make a better life for colored Americans, to open opportunities and make progress less difficult. Join the N.A.A.C.P. Contribute to its work. Help it build a preparedness fund for the future—*Give these youngsters a chance!*

## THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

**69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.**

Annual Memberships $1.00 and up. Contributions in any amount welcomed

$2.50 and up memberships include THE CRISIS